MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

11 JUNE 1981

Iran

Bani-Sadr Ousted as Commander in Chief--In a statement to the Joint Staff of the armed forces on 10 June, carried textually by Tehran radio, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni announced the dismissal of President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr as commander in chief of the armed forces. Earlier the radio carried a communique issued by the Joint Staff of the armed forces asserting that the three branches of the armed forces will carry out their missions by order of Khomeyni and in accordance with the Constitution and the Iranian system. According to Tehran radio, the ground forces and the Joint Staff of the army also issued statements before the announcement of Bani-Sadr's dismissal in which they pledged allegiance to Khomeyni. Tehran radio's Arabic service reported on 11 June that Khomeyni has appointed Brig Gen Valiollah Fallahi as acting commander in chief of the armed forces.

Limit on President's Powers--Tehran radio reported that the Majlis has approved the proposal that Majlis-approved resolutions and referendum results will become effective 5 days after they have been forwarded to the president. Under an amendment, resolutions and bills approved by the Majlis for priority consideration would come into effect 48 hours after being referred to him.

Nobari Resignation--Tehran radio reported that Central Bank Governor 'Ali Reza Nobari has resigned. The radio's Arabic service reported on 11 June that the minister of economy and finance has appointed Dr Mohsen Nurbakhsh as the new governor. According to AFP, recent Majlis legislation deprived the president of the right to make the appointment.

Beheshti Remarks--In an interview, carried by Tehran radio, Supreme Court President Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti stressed the importance of avoiding tension and restoring calm, saying that confrontations are undesirable in that they cause corruption and waste time and energy. He said the press and public gatherings must be free of fruitless arguments. Referring to criticism of the three-man committee established to investigate differences among Iran's leaders, Beheshti asserted that its critics claim that it is incompetent and biased, just as they claim the Council of Guardians, the Majlis and the government are incompetent and biased. Who then, Beheshti asked rhetorically, is competent? Questioned on the legality of his being both the president of the Supreme Court and a leading member of the Islamic Republic Party, Beheshti said the law barring a judge from party membership is only applicable to the old judicial system. He explained that laws promulgated under previous regimes are no longer valid if they are against Islam, contrary to the Constitution or superseded by new laws.

Ilam Protest--Tehran radio reported that a group of people from Ilam contacted the regional radio headquarters to protest a PARS report claiming that President Bani-Sadr had received a "glorious welcome" upon his arrival in Ilam. The radio later broadcast an excerpt of a PARS statement asserting that its Ilam representative had made a mistake concerning the greeting accorded Bani-Sadr.

Guard Corps Statement--Tehran radio reported that the Public Relations Department of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps announced the arrest of "agents provocateurs" responsible for recent Tehran disturbances. It also called upon the people to remain alert to any counterrevolutionary activity and, while avoiding clashes, to break up any anti-Islamic gathering.

Lebanese Crisis

Habib Mission--Beirut radio reported that U.S. special envoy Philip Habib met in Beirut with Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan on 11 June. According to the Voice of Lebanon radio, he later held separate talks with Phalangist military commander Bashir al-Jumayyil and Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt.

Sarkis on Followup Committee--The Voice of Lebanon said President Ilyas Sarkis told the Lebanese Cabinet that the Arab followup committee's resolutions did not meet the expectations of the Lebanese people but that the committee's deliberations were positive and held in an objective and realistic atmosphere.

Israel

Jerusalem radio reported that the Foreign Ministry has expressed regret over the U.S. decision to defer the delivery of four F-16 aircraft to Israel. Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori told IDF radio that after Israel has cleared up its misunderstanding with the United States over the Israeli attack on the Iraqi reactor, things will revert to normal. He said that Israel and the United States should hold a "fundamental discussion" regarding the form of aid the United States is giving to Israel.

Egypt

MENA reported that in an interview with Japanese television President Anwar as-Sadat said he had been shocked by the Israeli raid on Iraq's nuclear reactor and confirmed that Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin had not informed him of Israel's intention to strike at the plant during their recent meeting in Sinai. As-Sadat said Israel's behavior constitutes a return to "the old views that should have been discarded after the peace process." Asserting that Israel's conduct has placed an unwanted and heavy burden on Egypt's shoulders, As-Sadat said Egypt will nevertheless make efforts to continue the momentum of the peace progress and overcome obstacles facing it.

Jordan

Amman radio broadcast a message from King Husayn to President Ronald Reagan. Husayn described Israel's raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor as the latest link in the chain of disgraceful acts perpetrated by Israel against the Arab nation and asked the President why the United States has given Israel immense financial and military aid. He said the unconditional pledges made to Israel by successive U.S. administrations have granted it a new dimension in the Middle East.

Inter-Arab Affairs

KUNA, citing the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-ANBA', reported that Kuwait and Saudi Arabia have begun efforts to mediate between Syria and Iraq. The paper said Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and his Kuwaiti counterpart, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, discussed Syrian-Iraqi relations with President Hafiz al-Asad during their 9 June meeting with the Syrian leader. QNA reported that Fatah leader Salah Khalaf has stated that a Syrian-Iraqi meeting is urgently needed to confront Israel. Damascus radio reported that Syria will send a delegation headed by the minister of state for foreign affairs to the 11 June emergency meeting in Baghdad.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DELEGATES TO EMERGENCY MEETING DENOUNCE ISRAEL

JN102244 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2200 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Jun (INA)--Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Baghdad this evening to participate in the emergency meeting of the Arab Council of Ministers. The council is due to meet tomorrow morning to discuss the treasonous Zionist aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations.

Boualem Bessaiah, Algerian minister of information and culture, also arrived in Baghdad to participate in the meeting. The Algerian minister reiterated his country's denunciation of the tyrannical Zionist aggression and said that the Arab brothers will exert maximum efforts to reach results proportionate to the Arab nation's aspirations.

The Mauritanian delegation, led by Mohamed Ould Sidi Aly, deputy minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, also arrived to participate in the meeting. The deputy minister reiterated Mauritania's condemnation of the Zionist aggression and stressed the Mauritanian people's stand by the side of the Iraqi people in order to carry out their pan-Arab duty in this battle.

Marwan al-Qasim, Jordanian minister of foreign affairs; Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department; and 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr, YAR foreign minister, arrived here this evening to participate in the meeting.

Faruq Qaddumi said that the insolent aggression committed against Iraq by the Zionist aircraft is an aggression against the entire Arab nation and must be faced with a deterrent and quick Arab action. He called for the adoption of a deterrent measure against the U.S. interests in the region. He said that the Zionist entity cannot continue its aggressions without U.S. support.

'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr stressed that the Arab nation can by means of its potentials and capabilities have such an influence on the international level that will achieve victory for our central issue of Palestine, abolish the occupation of Arab lands and cut the arm of aggression which stretches out against the Arab territories from time to time.

Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim stressed that the Arab foreign ministers emergency meeting should emerge with results that can protect the Arab nation and safeguard its character. He added that this nation is now facing the most serious danger in its history. Therefore, he said, this meeting should not be confined to condemnation and denunciation because the entire world has expressed this against the treasonous Zionist operation.

Libya to Attend

JN101230 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1155 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Jun (INA)--'Abd al'ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, will head the Libyan delegation to the Arab foreign ministers meeting in Baghdad tomorrow. This was stated by an Iraqi Foreign Ministry source today, who said that the ministry received a notice to that effect from Libyan quarters. He said that the Libyan delegation will leave for Baghdad shortly.

The conference, to be held at Iraq's request, will discuss the Zionist aggression against Iraqi nuclear installations.

CHATTI CONDEMNS ISRAEL, CALLS FOR CONFRONTATION

JN101619 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Amman, 10 Jun (PETRA)--Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, arrived in Amman today on a visit of several days to Jordan.

In a statement to the JNA correspondent, Chatti said that his visit comes in response to an invitation from Crown Prince Hasan and that he will discuss during the visit the relations between Jordan and the Islamic Conference Organization and issues of interest to the Islamic world at this stage.

In reply to a question about the Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear reactor, Chatti said that Israel's recent aggression against Iraq should not surprise us because the Zionist entity is led by politicians who do not care one bit for moral standards or the principles of international law. This entity has been violating human rights without any deterrent action except condemnation which is of no value to Israel, being made. Chatti added that the Islamic world should not be satisfied with condemning Israel, which is a useless measure as far as the Islamic and Arab nations are concerned. The Arab and Muslim nations must take a strong and solid stand in their confrontation with Israel.

Chatti also said that such an event is a test for the big powers, which must prove to us that principles must be equally applied to all states because the flouting of international law and the aggression against sovereign states should be met with sanctions and not just with passive denunciation.

Concluding his statement, Chatti expressed the hope that the Arab foreign ministers will reach a decision that will remove all the differences among the Arab states or at least freeze these differences in order to unify Arab ranks, which are backed by the Islamic world, and reach the stage where we can achieve positive results, namely, the imposition of sanctions against the Zionist entity.

Chatti was received at the airport by the secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, the chief of protocol and senior foreign ministry officials.

U.S. HELD 'DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE' FOR ISRAELI RAID

JN101702 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1615 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] today patronized the graduation ceremony of the Martyr Na'im Khadr Battalion of the General Mobilization Cadres. Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar delivered a speech during the ceremony in which he held the United States directly responsible for the recent Zionist attack on the Iraqi nuclear installations because of its complete political and military backing for the Zionist aggression. Brother Abu 'Ammar cited the U.S. collusion in the recent operation, a collusion which reached the extent of actual participation in planning and implementation through the use of U.S. satellites.

The brother commander strongly attacked the regimes of As-Sadat and Numayri, who opened the Egyptian and Sudanese doors to U.S. influence so that plots and aggression can continue against the entire Arab nation.

The brother commander called on the Arab nation to adopt one strong and unified stand in order to confront the Zionist and imperialist challenges, which have become very grave as a result of the expansion of the circle of aggression to include the Arab depth. Brother Abu 'Ammar stressed the need to convene the Arab Defense Council in order to confront this grave qualitative escalation.

The brother commander greeted the joint forces' heroes and the steadfast struggling masses in the occupied territory, affirming that we shall remain steadfast in the face of the Zionist belligerence and will continue to resist occupation. He added that we are optimistic about an inevitable victory, since a free people's will is always the strongest will and the revolutionaries' decision will impose itself with the strength of right and arms and the just national and pan-Arab goals.

'ARAFAT CALLS BREZHNEV PROPOSAL BASIS FOR PEACE

NC051314 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1115 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] On the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the 5 June Israeli aggression, Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] gave an interview to the Soviet Agency APN. He said: The main cause for the continuation of the consequences of the 5 June aggression is the attitude adopted by the successive U.S. administrations in support of continuing the Israeli attacks against the Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied territories, and against the Arab nation. The aggression wouldn't have continued if it were not for the continuous support to this Israeli military gang--a political, economic, military, diplomatic and financial support.

Abu 'Ammar added: When we refer to military support, you know that the United States supplies this Israeli military faction with the most modern U.S. weapons--weapons of destruction, death and aggression, including the internationally banned weapons such as the cluster, napalm and gas bombs.

Abu 'Ammar continued: These are the reasons for the continuation of the Israeli occupation of the Arab and Palestinian territories. As can easily be seen, the object of the U.S. support is to dominate our region and its oil wealth. The Israeli aggressions take place with U.S. approval. When I say U.S. approval, then I mean public approval. It is sufficient to give one example to prove what I say. In a recent statement U.S. Presidential Adviser for National Security Affairs Richard Allen spoke about the Israelis' right to carry out crushing aggressive operations against the Palestinians. What does this mean? Isn't this a U.S. green light for Israel to continue its military operations?

Concerning the Soviet proposal on the Middle East, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: The road to peace lies in what Comrade Brezhnev has declared. At the 26th CPSU Congress Comrade Brezhnev announced his important initiative, which I personally supported. Our Palestine National Council convened in Damascus in April. It debated Comrade Brezhnev's initiative and we considdred it as an important basis for the establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East--a peace that is based on guaranteeing the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people--including their right to return to their homes, determine their future and establish an independent state on their national Palestinian soil with Jerusalem as its capital.

As I said, our Palestine National Council has fully supported this initiative which Comrad Brezhnev announced. The council issued a special resolution in this regard. We support all international efforts, particularly those approved by the United Nations, to establish a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

YASIR 'ARAFAT EXTENDS PLO SUPPORT TO IRAQ

JN102150 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] In a telephone contact with the Iraqi Embassy in Beirut today, PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat greeted leader President Saddam Husayn and stressed that the Palestinian revolution supports Iraq with all its potentials. He said that Iraq can regain all its losses thanks to the prudence and bravery of its leader, President Saddam Husayn. 'Arafat added that the PLO will participate in the Arab foreign ministers' emergency meeting opening in Baghdad tomorrow. It will be represented by Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department.

BURNING ARAB OIL 'NOT IDEAL WAY TO FIGHT ZIONISM'

LD081207 Riyadh AL-JAZIRAH in Arabic 3 Jun 81 pp 1, 22

[By Hasin al-Bunyan]

[Text] Replying to a question by AL-JAZIRAH as to whether DPFLP leader Nayif Hawatimah's press statement a few days ago, to the effect that the Palestinian revolution will blow up the Arab oil wells in order to prevent supplies of oil to Europe and the United States, reflects the views of the Palestinian revolution as represented the PLO, Rafiq an-Natshah, alias Abu Shakir, director of the PLO office in the kingdom, said: "Any official spokesman in any fedayeen organization expresses only the political views adopted by his organization, whether in the Arab or international political fields. Such a spokesman in any fedayeen organization cannot be expressing the views of the PLO unless what he says and his views are quite identical with the political resolutions adopted by the Palestine National Council."

Abu Shakir added: "The Palestinian revolution considers Arab oil a strategic weapon, both economically and politically, in the liberation battle, and believes that the Arab nation is capable of using this weapon in the most effective manner at the most suitable time."

Abu Shakir denied that setting fire to the oil wells is the ideal way to fight imperialism, as Hawatimah claims. He said: The oil belongs to the Arabs and, therefore, it is inconceivable that the Arabs should ruin themselves and destroy their oil; the sincere and conscious people will use the oil for the defense of the Arab nation and its future as well as for liberating its territories. He said: If the United States and some of the Western countries used sport and grain in their political war against the Soviet Union following its occupation of Afghanistan, it is our right to use our oil as a weapon for the liberation of Jerusalem and Palestine in the best possible manner. But this should be done at a suitable time and in accordance with the dictates of Arab interests.

Abu Shakir here pointed to Deputy Prime Minister and Crown Prince Amir Fahd's statement regarding the role of Arab oil in the battle. His highness said: "Arab oil is not more precious than Arab blood."

Concluding, Abu Shakir affirmed that setting fire to Arab oil is not the ideal way to fight Zionism.

VOP QUESTIONS TIMING OF HABIB'S RETURN TO MIDEAST

JN091909 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1555 GMT 9 Jun 81

[From the "With the Events" program]

[Text] Philip Habib has finally arrived in the region. We do not know whether it is a pure coincidence that he should arrive less than 24 hours after the completion of the first round of the followup committee's work [words indistinct] start his work with [words indistinct] timing.

Mr Habib, who has been both absent and present during the past days, now reappears on the Middle East screen, with the region's new developments figuring into the background of this screen. These developments range from Israel's introduction of U.S. Hawk missiles--even if this is purely for show--to the flight of the U.S. F-16's over Baghdad and their attack on the nuclear installations, and before this, the Began-As-Sadat meeting--and we very much doubt that this meeting is a purely electoral meeting, as has been circulated.

Thus, when we say that Habib was both absent and present, we mean without doubt [words indistinct] and working through their tools in our region but also actively worked to remove the snows that have accumulated in his path, even if this is done relatively or within the available period of time.

If there is no way but to admit that coincidences figure largely in the political events and their association, the Arab foreign ministers conference will reconvene as Habib carries out the second part of his mission. Perhaps the issue on the agenda is not Philip Habib's so-called missile crisis and Lebanon. However, the issue on the agenda will at any rate be closely associated with Habib's mission, what is behind this mission and the sides wagering on it.

After all that has occurred between the first and second visits--which ranges from the Israeli raids on Ad-Damur and the subsequent attacks on other regions in the south to the bombing of the nuclear reactor in Baghdad--we, for the thousandth time, say that it is high time to tell Philip Habib and all those behind him that the problem in this region has become far too clear to be covered by Philip Habib and that drugging, deceiving and setting traps in the region should be stopped.

The problem now lies in the whole region and not a small part of it. Thus, solving the small part's problem cannot be achieved without solving the greater problem--the Arab-Zionist conflict--through depending on one firm foundation: The Palestinian people's national rights as these peoples and the entire Arab region define them.

BOYCOTT CONFERENCE ACTS AGAINST ISRAELI CANAL PLAN

JN071748 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1650 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Damascus, 7 Jun (SANA)--The extraordinary conference of liaison officers of the Arab offices for the boycott of Israel concluded its work here today under the chairmanship of Dr Nurallah Nurallah, commissioner general of the Arab boycott of Israel. The conference issued recommendations and decision in Israel's plan to dig a canal between the Dead Sea and the Mediterranean Sea and on the anti-Arab boycott law, which is being discussed by the Netherlands Parliament. Some parliamentary circles supporting the Zionist entity are trying to submit this law to the European Parliament.

The conference decided to adopt a new principle stipulating the adoption of firm and prompt measures against all firms, institutions and persons proven to have contributed in any way to backing the canal project. These measures provide for banning deals with all foreign quarters participating in the project and for putting them permanently on the boycott list. The names of these quarters' owners, boards of directors and supervisors will also be added to the list of the persons who are banned from entering the Arab countries.

Regarding the anti-Arab boycott law, which is being discussed by the Netherlands Parliament under the influence of a Zionist offensive aimed at pressing the West European states to issue anti-Arab boycott legislation, the emergency conference has decided to reconsider the current boycott articles to guarantee the adoption of deterrent and decisive measures against foreign institutions and firms which have issued or will issue legislation against the Arab boycott.

The conference has submitted its recommendations to the Arab League Council to be ratified during the Arab League's ordinary session in Tunis in September.

BAHRAIN

'IMPERIALISM' SAID TO USE ISRAEL AS ADVANCE BASE

GF101503 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 9 Jun 81 p 4

[Untitled editorial]

[Excerpts] Israel's flagrant terrorist attack against Irag's nuclear installations provides confirmation of a number of facts that need no further proof to indicate their validity. International imperialism used Palestine to establish its Zionist settler base against the Arabs' will. Since that time, imperialism--which established Israel--has been using it as an advance base to strike at the Arabs, destroy their lines and smash their unity. In addition, Israel has aborted any Arab attempt to establish an economic and developmental base for independence that has genuine national strength.

Israel would not have dared to carry out its terrorist strikes if this dangerous rift that splits the Arab nation had not existed. This rift is represented by futile differences that, regardless of whether or not they are illusory, must not preoccupy the Arab regimes and drive them away from the common danger to which the Arab world is being subjected.

The situation, as announced by the Bahraini Government yesterday, requires all friendly countries to denounce the flagrant Israeli aggression and to hold the Israeli enemy responsible for this act of terrorism. The situation requires all Arab and Islamic countries to undertake deterrent measures that can respond to the arrogant enemy's actions in the language he understands--the language of force.

KUWAIT

PAPER VIEWS ISRAELI RAID'S MOTIVES, ARAB RESPONSE

GF110541 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 10 Jun 81 p 1

[Editorial by Editor in Chief Ahmad al-Jarallah: "The Logic of Iraqi Self-Restraint"]

[Text] Just as it is permissible for Israel to do what is pleases in the Arab world it is equally permissible for the Arabs to do what they please! There has been a declared state of war since Israel's establishment. However, the difference between the Arab world and Israel is that the latter is a single state with a single regime making decisions and a single ideology that follows a basic and important principle: "to be or not to be." Furthermore, Israel has a loyal ally--that is, Washington, whether this loyalty is the outcome of a genuine U.S. conviction or the outcome of Israeli cleverness the result is the same. What is important is that the United States likes Israel, wants it to continue to exist, to be victorious and to seize opportunities. On the other hand, what do we have? Motley ideologies and blocks, regimes pitted against each other and endless feuding.

Israel has chosen to strike against Iraq for a number of considerations, foremost among which is Iraq's preoccupation with Iran. Moreover, Iraq cannot embark on a war against Israel from a distance of 1,000 km. The decision to launch a war would be an almost collective Arab decision whose timing would be usually decided by the frontline states. Thus a war would be an aerial war for which Iraq is not prepared--particularly after 9 months of fierce war with its neighbor, Iran--a war that has cost Iraq a great deal. Iraq's victories in this war have been costly but were necessary for national considerations and in order to establish the principle of noninterference in the affairs of others.

There are also electoral calculations which Begin must have taken into account before Israel carried out its raid.

The Arabs are seldom patient, but when they are their patience is dictated by logical and rational reasons. No one is asking Iraq to take action because the time is not appropriate. The Iraqi RCC statement was sensible, calm and farsighted because being unrealistic can have serious consequences. The Arab would does not need leaderships that speak of illusory and false strength. The Arab world will remain weak until it is united at least militarily. And Israel will continue to reach as far as it wants as long as there are regimes that gloat over each other's misfortunes.

We are not asking how the Israeli planes reached Iraq and through what airspace they flew. However, this phenomenon indicates that one Arab country's reaction to what happens in another goes no further than eloquent radio broadcasts and the drafting of declarations of protest after which the whispering quiets down, whereas what is needed is the sword of 'Antar ibn Shaddad [a famous Arab knight] to be unsheathed.

BALANCED GULF RELATIONS WITH U.S., USSR URGED

LD100825 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 7 Jun 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Gulf, the United States and the Soviets"]

[Text] UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan's statements yesterday about relations between the Gulf countries and the Soviet Union have given a new significance to [Saudi Deputy Prime Minister] Amir Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz's statements last year and early this year about Gulf relations with the Soviets.

Statements by Gulf officials about Soviet-Gulf relations are categorical evidence that the area has begun to deal with the international situation on the basis of realistic facts and not of love and hate. The present Soviet role in the international politics, whether we like it or not, is effective and influential, both positively and negatively, in the international and regional conflicts all over the planet. Therefore, the establishment of balanced relations between the Gulf countries and both the United States and the Soviet Union has become an urgent necessity, not because we are seeking the interests of the United States or the Soviet Union but because we are seeking the interests of the peoples of this area, who would like to see the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula a secure and stable area free of international tension.

The Gulf countries are not asked to throw themselves into the Soviet Union's lap but, by the same token, they are not requested to put all their apples in the American basket, as is the case now, so that they will not be vulnerable to international developments and their interests will not be endangered.

The first prerequisite for turning the Gulf into a secure lake free of international conflicts is to establish balanced relations with the two superpowers rather than to favor one at the expense of the other.

The question that comes to the fore here is: Why should the Gulf countries and peoples be more royalist than the king and more American than Reagan? Why does the United States establish trade, political, and other types of relations with the Soviet Union but ask the Gulf countries not to establish such relations? Why are we asked to open our umbrellas whenever it rains in Washington and to resist the Soviet "invasion" of Afghanistan on behalf of the United States while the United States supports Zionist occupation of the Arab territories?

Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan's statements yesterday about Soviet-Gulf relations were an expression of deep concern with the interests of these countries and a new outlook on these interests, free of tutelage. In the final analysis the statements are the best evidence of the independence of the Gulf decision and a proof that the Gulf states are heading toward formulating their internal and external policies in a manner compatible with their domestic and national interests.

We believe that the Kuwaiti stand could be an earnest example of the independence of the national decision and of the self-respect needed in international relations before we can ask others to respect us.

FORCED UK RECOGNITION OF PLO SEEN AS PRECIPITATIVE

LD091043 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 31 May 81 p 22

[By Hisham Talib report]

[Excerpts] Arab diplomatic sources in Kuwait have emphasized the need for the Arab states to insist on designating PLO London representative Nabil ar-Ramlawi as dean of the Arab diplomatic corps in the British capital. These sources told AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM that the firm line which the Arab states are supposed to adopt on this subject must take no notice of the unofficial British reactions demonstrated by members of Parliament and others. Also the official British hints about the embarrassment to which Thatcher's government would be subjected in the future must be used as a means of pressure to secure British recognition of the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The sources, which are close to Arab diplomacy in London, pointed out that certain Arab circles wished to confuse the situation by nominating either the UAE ambassador or the Sudanese ambassador for the post of dean of the Arab ambassadors because of their seniority. UAE Ambassador Mahdi at-Tajir enjoys the confidence of the Arab ambassadors in London and of British Government officials. However, his nomination has not yet been supported by the Arab states most of which, particularly the Gulf states, prefer to play the "Ar-Ramlawi" card in a gamble to wring recognition of the PLO from Britain. It appears that Saudi Arabia supports this trend for several political and historical considerations, including--according to informed opinion--the crisis concerning the film "Death of a Princess."

Statements by Saudi officials have constantly emphasized these officials' commitment to the Palestinian issue. Saudi Crown Prince and Deputy Prime Minister Prince Fahd told British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher during her recent visit to the area that Britain is the cause of the Arab problem and it should therefore redress the wrong it has done to the Palestinian people.

On the British side, Thatcher's government believes that Arab insistence on designating Ar-Ramlawi as dean of the Arab diplomatic corps would cause intense embarrassment to the government, especially since British protocol requires it to address and contact the Arab ambassadors through their dean after an official statement is sent to the government departments in London informing them of his appointment as dean.

In political usage this means the undeclared recognition of the PLO--a matter which Thatcher rejects. Thatcher has often declared that her government will not recognize organizations but states. Political experts emphasize that the crisis over Ar-Ramlawi will erupt in July during the Arab-European dialogue conference which is to be chaired by British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington because he will have to listen to the speech that is to be delivered by Ar-Ramlawi in his capacity as dean of, and official spokesman for, the Arab ambassadors. This means that Lord Carrington will have to acknowledge the legitimacy of Ar-Ramlawi's representation.

OMAN

CLOSURE OF U.S. INSTALLATIONS CALLED UNLIKELY

GF090704 Paris AFP in English 0625 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Muscat, 9 Jun (AFP)--Oman apparently is unlikely to close the U.S. military installations on its soil, Deputy Foreign Minister Yusuf 'Alawi Abdallah hinted yesterday. Rulers of six Gulf oil states including Oman called for the closure of all foreign bases in the region at the first summit conference of the new Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) on 26 May. But when the deputy minister was asked about the future of the military agreements with the United States, he told the newspaper OMAN: "The GCC Charter does not oppose friendly relations between Oman and the United States in any way, and we are not the only ones in the region to have such ties with Washington."

Asked about mediation efforts of several Gulf states between Oman and neighboring South Yemen, Mr Yusuf Abdallah said it had little chance of succeeding "because Aden is an integral part of the Soviet camp." But Oman does not object to continued mediation, he added.

He said the members of the GCC "unanimously concede that the Soviet presence in the Gulf and the Indian Ocean is a threat to the inhabitants of that region."

SAUDI ARABIA

CROWN PRINCE SAYS RELATIONS WITH PLO STRONG

LD092028 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Excerpts] The viceroy and crown prince, His Royal Highness Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz, made a statement to SPA regarding recent reports carried by some Arab and international agencies and press about the attitude of the chairman of the PLO, Yasir 'Arafat, in relation to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. His highness said:

The fact which regretably is missed by many is that relations between us and the brother mujahidin in occupied Palestine are based on firm foundations and strong pillars which are unshakable, unaffected, and unchanged by any fleeting rumor or malicious conspiracies or tendentious reports.

Prince Fahd reaffirmed that our relations with the PLO and its heroic men are strong and based on justice; they stem from our absolute conviction in the justness of these people's issue, which is our issue, and their legitimate right to return to their homeland and set up their independent state on their own land and in their country.

His highness added that those who believe that they are capable of creating differences and sowing sedition between us and our Palestinian brothers are grossly mistaken and are grossly miscalculating. We do not base our relations, as I have pointed out, on a weakness.

The viceroy and crown prince pointed out that our relations with the Palestinians will remain strong and we will continue to support them and back them with all our efforts and capabilities until they completely retrieve all their rights. We always place our hand in the hand of the Brother Struggler Yasir 'Arafat and his colleagues, the mujahidin, and salute their efforts and honorable struggle. Today we are more optimistic than ever now that the world has realized the dimensions of the conspiracy hatched against these people and led to these people being made destitute without any justification; also particularly when we have begun to notice that the international conscience is beginning to understand the dimensions of our just cause.

His Highness Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz pointed out that the issue which has been stirred up is nothing but a tempest in a teapot, as they say. It shows the extent of the planning of the enemies of this nation in the form of intrigue and conspiracies; they will never succeed. We are confident of the honorable stands of the men of the resistance in the PLO, led by the Brother Mujahid Yasir 'Arafat and his companions--leaders and mujahidin. No doubt that they are confident of our attitude too. We are all, God willing, vigilantly aware of the dimensions of the enemy conspiracies and intrigues and will always lie in wait for this enemy to deny him every opportunity.

His Royal Highness Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz said in conclusion: We are with the Palestinians and will always be with them, placing our hand in the hands of their leaders and mujahidin.

TALKS WITH USSR ON DIPLOMATIC TIES DENIED

LD091326 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1120 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Riyadh, 9 Jun (SPA)--Information Minister Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani has denied reports circulated by some foreign newspapers that the kingdom has had indirect consultations with the Soviet Union about establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries. His excellency said that the kingdom has not had any negotiations, direct or indirect, with the Soviet Union, and that what has been published is mere speculation which has no connection whatsoever with the truth.

PDRY

CHAIRMAN CALLS FOR ARAB FRONT SUMMIT MEETING

LD091840 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Jun 81 EA

[Excerpt] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has reiterated Democratic Yemen's support for convening a summit of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front so that it may meet the growing tasks laid on its shoulders, accord with the acceptable (?ideals) to strengthen its position and develop its activity to face the conspiratorial designs and the aggressive imperialist, Zionist and reactionary operations that have reached alarming proportions against the interests and aspirations of our Arab peoples. In an interview published yesterday in AL-HADAF of Beirut, he said that Democratic Yemen had taken up the subject of convening this conference with brothers in the member states of the front.

The brother secretary general also stressed the importance of holding an overall Arab meeting at a summit level to discuss current developments and what had happened to the resolutions adopted by the Arab summit concerning the boycott of As-Sadat's regime and other countries that had gone against Arab unanimity. In this connection he pointed out the action of the Sudanese regime and called for effective measures to be taken against it on account of its betrayal. He warned that this action might lead other friends and allies of the United States along the same road now followed by the Egyptian and Sudanese regimes.

He also referred to the extremely grave situation that had arisen as a result of the establishment of the aggressive military bases in the region and said: They pose a threat to the security, stability and progress of all the peoples in the region. They are also posing complicated threats to the cause of peace and security in the region that may explode and envelop other areas.

He called for expansion of the strategic alliance among the nationalist and progressive regimes, both Arab and international, to face the current dangers. He emphasized that Democratic Yemen was making intensive efforts with the parties concerned to ensure resistance to these dangers.

AS-SADAT SAYS ISRAELI RAID MUST NOT DETER PEACE

NC102336 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2240 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jun (MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat has stated that the strike at the Iraqi nuclear reactor by Israel adds new difficulties to the current difficulties hindering the establishment of a just and permanent peace in the Middle East.

President as-Sadat said that the news of the strike at the Iraqi nuclear plant shocked him. He said that Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin did not refer in any way to his intention to strike at the nuclear plant during his meeting with him in Sharm ash-Shaykh.

On the effect of this operation on the peace process, President as-Sadat, in a television interview with (Karuna Kamaro), director of the international business institute in Tokyo, said: During my meeting with him in Sharm ash-Shaykh, Begin absolutely did not inform me that he intended to embark on this operation. Begin has said that he did not talk with me about this issue. I was really shocked, because 4 years after the start of the peace process we should not see such behavior, which they describe as preventive measures.

As-Sadat continued: This is the situation which prevailed in the area before the peace process. The Israeli side's behaving in this manner returns us to the old era, which we should not have returned to because the peace process has created new ideas.

In his interview with Japanese television, a summary of which will be published in the newspaper AL-AHRAM tomorrow, Thursday, President as-Sadat said: As I have previously stated, the peace process is the only prevailing reality at present despite all the changes that have occurred in the area, whether it is the Iranian revolution, the Iraqi-Iranian war, what is happening between Syria and Jordan or what is happening in Saudi Arabia or in the west among Morocco, Algeria, Libya and the Polisario. The only established fact among these variables is the peace treaty and the Camp David agreements between Egypt and Israel.

Despite Israel's announcement that this action is preventive, it means a reversal, a return to the old views that should have been discarded after the peace process had begun.

President as-Sadat further said: I have previously stated in the statement issued from the presidential office that we will remain committed to the peace process and will continue to work to overcome all the obstacles facing the peace process. We have begun this process and we are absolutely not ready to give it up or give up the Egyptian people or even the Israeli people and the peace-loving Arab peoples. We must continue. This Israeli conduct, however, places a very heavy burden on our shoulders, one that we did not need at this particular time when we are waiting the results of the Israeli elections and looking forward to the United States playing a positive role to resume the peace process after the Israeli elections. In view of this challenge we are facing and the consequences of the Israeli action against Iraq, we must first try our utmost to continue the momentum of the peace process.

ISRAELI ENVOY DELIVERS BEGIN MESSAGE TO AS-SADAT

NC101306 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat today received in Alexandria Mr Moshe Sasson, the Israeli ambassador to Egypt. The Israeli ambassador stated after the 1-hour meeting that he handed President as-Sadat a written message from Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin on the recent developments in the area. He refused to disclose the contents of this message, saying: My discussions with President as-Sadat were frank and took place in a friendly atmosphere.

CABINET DISCUSSES ISRAELI ATTACK ON IRAQI REACTOR

NC101827 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Cairo, 10 Jun (MENA)--The Cabinet held a meeting this morning under Deputy Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din to discuss the external situation, internal policy, supply and other new bills.

At its meeting today, the Cabinet unanimously condemned the Israeli aggression on the Iraqi nuclear plant.

Cabinet Secretary General Adviser 'Adil 'Abd al-Baqi said that the meeting began with a statement by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali. In his statement, 'Ali referred to the regrettable Israeli aggression on the Iraqi nuclear plant near Baghdad and to the quick Egyptian reaction following the announcement of the aggression. He also described the aggression as a type of international terrorism and as irresponsible and unjustifiable.

The Cabinet secretary general said that the Cabinet members participated in commenting on Kamal Hasan 'Ali's statement. All Cabinet members supported the government's statement read by Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din yesterday before the People's Assembly and Kamal Hasan 'Ali's statement before the assembly.

Adviser 'Abd al-Baqi further said that the Cabinet members stressed that this aggression is a regrettable international and unjustifiable act of terrorism that contravenes international agreements and charters and the Geneva Convention. They also denounced the concepts that might result from this incident, making it easy for any country to threaten or commit aggression against any other country. This is unacceptable according to international law, charters and norms.

Adviser 'Abd al-Baqi said that in his statement to the cabinet, Kamal Hasan 'Ali referred to the protest that the Egyptian Foreign Ministry delivered to the Israeli ambassador in Cairo. Adviser 'Abd al-Baqi also said that 'Ali reviewed the recent political events and the results of the Sharm ash-Shaykh meeting between President Anwar as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin. As-Sadat explained to Begin that escalation of the events in the Arab arena will eventually benefit only the Soviets and not the peoples of the area.

Adviser 'Abd al-Baqi said that Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il had made a statement before the People's Assembly reviewing the internal situation. He stressed that the internal front is solid and stable and that its solidity and stability has never been better than now. He said this is the reaction to the success at the political, economic and social levels.

LAWYERS CONDEMN ISRAEL, CALL FOR ARAB SUMMIT

NC110759 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0632 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Cairo, 11 Jun (MENA)--At its emergency meeting yesterday to discuss the Israeli aggression against Iraq, the lawyers association council decided to stage a lawyers strike from 1000 until 1100 on 13 June and to put on record in its courts proceedings the lawyers' denunciation and condemnation of this criminal action.

AL-AKHBAR today reports that the association's council also decided to urge the Arab kings and presidents to forget their differences over their national and pan-Arab responsibilities and to hold a summit meeting to unify the Arab efforts.

The council also called for convening an emergency meeting of the Arab lawyers federation to adopt a unified stand regarding the oppressive Israeli aggression.

ISRAEL'S SHIM'ON PERES CANCELS SCHEDULED VISIT

NC110736 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0630 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Cairo, 11 Jun (MENA)--AL-AKHBAR today reports that Israeli Labor Party Leader Shim'on Peres has canceled his visit to Egypt that was due to take place 14 June. Shim'on Peres was to meet with President as-Sadat.

VIEWS REPORTED IDENTICAL AT SINAI FORCE TALKS

NC101913 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] The Egyptian-Israeli-American joint committee resumed talks in Herzliyya this evening on the issue of the multinational force. Our correspondent reports that the views were identical on many articles and elements of the protocol for this force. The three delegations agreed to continue their study of a number of points during the two meetings scheduled for tomorrow. The military committee this evening began drafting the military appendix to the protocol for the formation of the force. The political committee completed discussion with the heads of the three delegations on the various aspects and drafting of the protocol.

CONTRACT FOR 16 PLANES SIGNED WITH FRANCE

NC101931 Cairo MENA in English 1905 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 10 Jun (MENA)--France and Egypt have signed a contract under which Egypt is to get 16 Mirage-5 aircraft, Egyptian Minister of Defence Lt Gen 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah said.

Lt Gen Abu Ghazalah told a MENA correspondent here that a special committee had visited Paris recently and signed the contract. LE MONDE magazine pointed out today that the contract was agreed upon with the former administration and that the new government had endorsed it.

MUBARAK ARRIVES IN PARIS FOR 6-DAY VISIT 10 JUN

NC101527 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Our correspondent in Paris reports that Vice President Husni Mubarak arrived at Orly Airport at 1340 today for a 6-day visit to France. He is accompanied by Egyptian Defense Minister Lt Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah. Mubarak carries a message from President Anwar as-Sadat to French President Francois Mitterrand on the situation in the Middle East. The message also includes an invitation to the French president to visit Egypt and emphasizes the importance of Egyptian-French cooperation.

4 OCT EDITORIAL ON IRANIAN-'ZIONIST' COLLUSION

WA102113 Baghdad ATH-THAWRAH in Arabic 4 Oct 80 pp 1, 7

[Editorial: "A Conformity of Goals and Intentions Between the Leaders of Tehran and the Zionists"]

[Text] The Iranian regime is still boasting, in its usual provocative and unbalanced manner, about its phony allegation concerning its animosity toward Zionism, while at the same time hidden relationships tie it to the Zionist entity. Despite the utmost secrecy surrounding these relations, their features become clearer every day through many strange incidents and unjustified policies which in their results follow the main stream of the goals and the declared and undeclared intentions of the Zionist entity and of imperialist forces supporting the Zionist aggression and destructive operations against the Arab nation.

The important information published in the world media referred to the open agreement between the Iranian Government and the Zionist entity concerning the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear installations. Added to that, Arab and international circles have regarded this matter with the utmost seriousness. This incident leaves open for study the fact that the Iranian regime, with Khomeyni the imposter sitting on the Peacock Throne, still retains important and serious relationships with the Zionists which existed during the shah's regime. This was confirmed by the state of agreement and harmony in goals and intentions between the Tehran rulers and the Zionists in Tel Aviv.

It is obvious to all that the Tehran rulers have opened the channels which they retained to carry out significant assignments and tasks with the Zionist entity, which dreams and has a mad desire to destroy the Iraqi nuclear reactor. This is after they declared a large-scale propaganda campaign against our country, which puts all its energies and resources in the service of the Arab nation and its national liberation struggle. Moreover, they openly voiced insulting threats and their thinking even reached the point of talking openly about means to destroy the nuclear reactor which Iraq built for peaceful purposes and for securing Iraq's and the Arab nation's requirements for progress on the road to liberation and victory. Many questions arose at various levels in the minds of many people, even among those who to a certain extent believed the allegations of the agent Iranian rulers and believed in the game of symbols and demagogic policies.

Iraq will remain able to confront all potentialities and to overcome all dangers and losses which might result from its entry into the honorable struggle of the country and the [Arab] nation to recover its land and to achieve total sovereignty over its land and territorial waters. But what will happen to the agent rulers of Tehran? And what will happen to the hard-working Iranian people as a result of the ignorance, stupidity, and agentry of Khomeyni and his gang after the rulers have lost their reason and balance and become so desperate as to open the channels and secret relationships with the Zionists, the enemy of our Arab nation and the good Iranian people?

The coming days will be full of surprises, and the rulers of Tehran will appear as they really are without any disguise. Moreover, their old relationship with the Zionists and American imperialism will be uncovered. Then the whole game will come to an abrupt end, and it will be the role of the Iranian people to put an end to the insanity and recklessness of the Khomeyni bunch forever.

SAUDI MINISTER REITERATES SUPPORT FOR IRAQ

JN111012 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Jun (INA)--President Saddam Husayn received here at noon today Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal. The various aspects of the treacherous Zionist attack on the Iraqi nuclear installations, the dimensions and short term and long term objectives of this attack were discussed.

Also discussed were the issues on the agenda of the Arab foreign ministers emergency meeting due to begin here today and the resolutions which may be adopted by these meetings in order to confront Zionist aggression and policy and to coordinate Arab stands.

Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal reiterated Saudi Arabia's support and backing for Iraq in any confrontation with Zionist aggression.

The meeting was attended by Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, secretary general of the Revolution Command Council and acting head of the presidential office; Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, foreign affairs minister; and the Saudi ambassador in Baghdad.

The Saudi minister arrived here earlier today heading his country's delegation to the Arab foreign ministers meetings.

IRAQ CALLS FOR NONALIGNED, ISLAMIC MEETINGS

JN101611 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1605 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Jun (INA)--Iraq has called for an emergency meeting of the Nonaligned Coordination Bureau at the UN headquarters next week. It has also called for a meeting of the Islamic Conference Organization at the UN headquarters on the level of the Islamic states' permanent representatives.

A Foreign Ministry source said here today that Iraq has held intensive contacts on holding these two meetings to discuss and savage Zionist aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and to back Iraq's stand at the UN Security Council, which will hold a special session upon Iraq's request.

MINISTER SAYS RAID MAY BRING NEW, BETTER REACTORS

JN101147 Baghdad INA in English 1050 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Jun (INA)--Iraq's minister of culture and information, Latif Nasif Jasim, said the Zionist bombing of Iraqi nuclear installations will not prevent Iraq from going on implementing its nuclear programme and acquiring science and progress.

The minister, in an article published in the leading daily AL-JUMHURIYAH pointed out that Iraq's will, determination and capability could bring new and better nuclear installations.

The Zionist enemy's justifications of its aggression proved several facts, among which that the Zionist entity realizes that the real and decisive threat comes from Iraq and its leadership, the article said.

The writer recalled President Saddam Husayn's saying that the Zionist entity fears not the Arab nation of 150 million inhabitants in their technically and technologically backward situation, but it fears the small integrated group, scientifically and technically equipped.

Editor-in chief of AL-JUMHURIYAH daily, Sa'd Qasim Hammudi in similar article said the Zionist piracy made a complete use of the prolongation of the perfidious war waged by Tehran's rulers against Iraq.

The Zionist's air raid, with its aspects of recklessness and disrespect to all international norms and traditions and despite of the undeclared imperialists' support, shows clearly that Iraq, led by President Husayn, represents the greatest danger to the interests of the Arab nation's enemies, Mr Hammudi said.

AFP: EYEWITNESS DESCRIBES BOMBING OF REACTOR

NC101106 Paris AFP in English 1054 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 10 Jun (AFP)--The Iraqi nuclear plant hit by last Sunday's Israeli attack will have to be razed and rebuilt from scratch, an eyewitness of the raid said today.

Jacques Rimbaud, an employee of a French import-export firm working at Tammuz, the site of the plant, said the accuracy of the attack was "astonishing".

"The main building has completely collapsed, the atomic reactor was hit and the nuclear shelter has disappeared," Mr Rimbaud said.

One bomb apparently failed to explode and was preventing repair work, Mr Rimbaud added.

Mr Rimbaud said he was not at the site when the aircraft attacked but in nearby Baghdad. "I clearly saw four planes make two passes over the plant and drop what I thought were four bombs. I don't think the raid lasted more than 10 seconds."

One French technician, Damien Chaussepied, was killed in the attack. Mr Rimbaud said he thought all the French working at Tammuz and their families--some 150 people in all--would return to France soon.

REACTOR DAMAGE REPORT BELIEVED 'EXAGGERATED'

LD101531 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 10 Jun 81 pp 1, 4

[Qasim as-Samawi report]

[Excerpt] No official information has been made available to journalists in Baghdad about the extent of damage caused by the Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear installations. The Iraqi statements did not refer to any damage to these installations, although the Israeli statements alleged that the reactor was destroyed.

Observers here believe that the Israeli statements are exaggerated. Iraq hastened to deny the American NBC television network's allegation that it shot a film of the raid showing a big fire in the nuclear installations. The Iraqi sources concerned said that there was no television cameraman in Iraq for the company in question and that the film it has shown is a fake.

ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT's correspondent in Baghdad can confirm that nobody in Baghdad saw any fire following the raid on the nuclear reactor, which is very near to the capital, and that all that Baghdad inhabitants saw was the missiles which the Israeli aircraft fired from high altitude. The citizens in Baghdad, and particularly in the areas adjacent to the reactor, did not see any fire.

BA'TH PARTY ISSUES MEMO ON ISRAELI ATTACK

JN101558 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1515 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Jun (INA)--The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party has called on the world's political movements and organizations to condemn the treacherous Zionist aggression against Iraq.

In a memorandum issued today by Tariq 'Aziz, Ba'th Party National Command member and official in charge of the party's Foreign Relations Office, the party called on these political movements and organizations to condemn and denounce all the aggressive and expansionist Zionist policies and schemes, which are aimed against the Palestinian people and all peoples in the region.

In this memorandum, Tariq 'Aziz said that the Zionist authorities' justifications for the criminal aggressive raid against Iraq are false and supported by no one in the whole world. He added that the entire world denounced this aggressive crime. He said that the real Zionist aim of this criminal raid is to prevent Iraq and the other Arab countries from exercising their natural right to proceed along the path of scientific, economic and cultural development in order to raise their living standards, improve their conditions and enable them to efficiently defend themselves against the Zionist aggression and expansion. The Zionist entity also aims by such aggression at remaining a superior power in the region, looming over its peoples and imposing on them the policies of aggression and extortion.

The official in charge of foreign relations in the Ba'th Party stressed that the criminal raid is tangible and blatant evidence that the Zionist entity is nothing more than a racist, aggressive and expansionist entity hostile to all the values of freedom, justice and right and that this entity's acts in all cases contradict human principles and international laws.

The official said: This entity, which has carried out aggression against the Palestinian people and the Arab countries, continues to practice aggression, expansion and blackmail.

Tariq 'Aziz expressed hope that the world's political parties, movements and organizations will express solidarity with the free Iraqi people in their legitimate desire for progress and development, including their right to possess nuclear technology and to use it for peaceful purposes.

He also expressed hope that they will condemn the Zionist course which gives Israel the right to possess lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons, and forbids our people and the peoples in the region to possess peaceful technological and scientific means.

Tariq 'Aziz reiterated Iraq's commitment to the principles of freedom, justice and peace, for which Iraq has worked seriously and sincerely. He also stressed that the Iraqi people under Saddam Husayn will pursue their march with determination to achieve their objectives of freedom and progress.

CASTRO CABLES SADDAM HUSAYN ON ISRAELI RAID

JN101933 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Jun 81

["Text" of undated cable received by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn from Cuban President Fidel Castro]

[Text] His Excellency President Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq: We have received the news of the Zionists' savage and thoughtless aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations with great indignation. This barbaric act is not only an aggression against Iraq and the Arab peoples, but also an insult to the international community.

I stress Cuba's condemnation and denunciation of this aggression as well as Cuba's solidarity with Iraq and the Arab peoples in their struggle against the Israeli aggressive policy, a policy which Israel can follow only through the collusion of U.S. imperialism. I seize this opportunity to express to you our friendship.

[Signed] Fidel Castro

AFGHAN ENVOY CONVEYS MESSAGE CONDEMNING RAID

GF101238 Baghdad Domestic Service in 1130 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi received 'Abdol Hadi Mokamel [name as heard], Afghan ambassador in Baghdad, today. The ambassador conveyed his government's condemnation of the Zionist aggression against Iraqi nuclear installations and stressed Afghanistan's support for Iraq in the face of Zionist aggression and the Zionist entity's policies.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 364

JN101640 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1620 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Jun (INA)--Our armed forces continued to achieve further victories over the Persian enemy forces and inflict losses on them. Communique No 364 issued by the Armed Forces General Command said that our armed forces killed 124 of the Persian enemy and destroyed various types of military equipment during the battles waged in the various operational sectors during the past 24 hours. The text of the communique follows:

Communique No 364 issued by the Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With bravery and capability, our valiant armed forces continued to pound the forces of the ignorant Persian regime in the operational sectors. The results of the activities of yesterday evening and today are as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Our forward units hit enemy concentrations in front of our positions in the Iranian region opposite Panjwin with all sorts of weapons, killing 64 and downing 1 enemy helicopter. Our helicopters attacked enemy concentrations in the same region, scoring direct hits before returning safely to base.
B. Enemy concentrations were sighted opposite our units' positions in the Nowsud region. Our forces hit them with various weapons and forced them to flee after killing 18 and destroying 1 vehicle.
C. Four vehicles, one of which was laden with ammunition, and one fieldgun were destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.
D. Four were killed and three vehicles were destroyed in the Mehran region.
E. An enemy troop concentration was sighted opposite our units' positions in the Dezful region. Our units hit it with various types of weapons and forced it to flee, leaving behind 14 dead. Our units destroyed one ammunition stockpile in the same region.
F. Eight were killed and four infantry positions, two vehicles--one of which was carrying personnel--one fieldgun and one ammunition stockpile were destroyed in the Shush region.
G. Seven were killed and three fieldguns were destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region.
H. Six were killed and one infantry position, one armored personnel carrier, one vehicle and one ammunition stockpile were destroyed in the Abadan region.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 124 dead, 5 infantry positions, 1 armored personnel carrier, 11 vehicles, 5 fieldguns of various calibers, 5 ammunition stockpiles and 1 helicopter.

I. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Twenty martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One mortar was damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Froces General Command, 10 June 1981

MOROCCAN KING SENDS MESSAGE TO SADDAM HUSAYN

JN102247 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2230 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Jun (INA)--Mohamed [as received] Qeda Guedira, special envoy of King Hassan II of Morocco, arrived in Baghdad tonight on a brief visit to Iraq.

Guedira said that he is carrying a message for President Saddam Husayn from King Hassan II.

HAMMADI MEETS WITH NICARAGUAN COUNTERPART

JN101710 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1645 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Jun (INA)--Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi met here today with Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, who is in Iraq on an official visit. Hammadi briefed the Nicaraguan minister on the latest developments in the Iraq-Iran dispute and the efforts to solve it through peaceful means and also on the treacherous Zionist aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations on Sunday.

The Nicaraguan minister expressed his condemnation and denunciation of the Zionist aggression and called on the international community to take deterrent measures to prevent any repetition of such an aggression.

The meeting also dealt with bilateral relations, means to bolster these relations and issues of joint interest to Iraq and Latin America.

BULGARIAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER VISITS AMMAN

JN091011 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Jun (INA)--Khristo Iliev Khristov, Bulgarian minister of foreign trade and head of the Bulgarian side in the Iraqi-Bulgarian joint committee, arrived here last night heading a delegation on a visit of several days. He said the committee will begin its work tomorrow to discuss economic relations and their promotion. He added that he will hold talks with 'Ami Mahdi Salih, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform, on bilateral relations in agriculture.

Confers With Ramadan

JN092236 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, received this evening Khristo Iliev Khristov, Bulgarian minister of foreign trade and head of the Bulgarian side to the joint Iraqi-Bulgarian Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation.

Taha Yasin Ramdan conveyed President Saddam Husayn's greetings to Bulgarian State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov and his wishes for continued progress to the friendly Bulgarian people. Ramadan stressed that the exchange of visits between the two friendly countries' officials expresses their joint desire to consolidate their bilateral relations and base them on sound bases serving their joint interests. He also stressed the importance of bolstering bilateral cooperation in all fields, particularly those on the implementation of Iraq's irrigation and agricultural projects, giving this considerable importance in the joint committee's meetings.

Ramadan called for expanding the fields of cooperation and the exchange of technical expertise in the field of agriculture and agrarian reform.

Khristo Iliev Khristov extended Chairman Zhivkov's greetings to President Saddam Husayn and the greetings of Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, to Taha Yasin Ramadan. He expressed his high evaluation of the strategic aims of Iraq's 5-year plan, particularly in the economic and social fields as well as the services program. He also expressed his country's desire to bolster cooperation in these fields in order to achieve the aims of this plan. He stressed the Bulgarian side's serious continuation of the implementation of projects according to the dates fixed by Iraq. He also expressed his country's readiness to participate in the implementation of future Iraqi economic projects, particularly in the fields of electricity, transport, agriculture, agrarian reform, irrigation and the manufacturing of building materials.

The meeting was attended by 'Amir Mahdi Salih, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform, and the Bulgarian ambassador in Baghdad.

Joint Committee Meets

JN091448 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1255 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Jun (INA)--The Iraqi-Bulgarian joint committee for economic and technical cooperation began its meetings here today under 'Amir Mahdi Salih, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform, and Khristo Iliev Khristov, Bulgarian minister of foreign trade.

At the beginning of the meeting, 'Amir Mahdi Salih stressed the importance of bilateral cooperation and its expansion to serve common interests. He called for expanding joint action and implementing projects being carried out by Bulgaria on schedule.

Khristov praised the cooperation between Iraq and Bulgaria and asserted his country's wish to implement new projects in Iraq. It was agreed at the meeting that the members of the subcommittees will prepare studies on new ways to develop bilateral relations in agriculture, industry, trade, transport, oil and agrarian reform.

Minister Departs

JN101032 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1010 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Jun (INA)--Bulgarian Foreign Trade Minister Khristo Iliev Khristov and his delegation left Baghdad today after a 3-day visit to Iraq. In a statement to INA, Khristov expressed satisfaction with the results of his talks with Iraqi officials, adding that they will contribute to promoting bilateral relations, particularly in the economic fields. He asserted his country's readiness to increase its contribution to the implementation of development projects in Iraq and offer expertise in this field.

KING HUSAYN SENDS MESSAGE TO REAGAN ON RAID

JN110735 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 11 Jun 81

[10 June message by Jordanian King Husayn to President Ronald Reagan on the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor]

[Text] Mr President: Today Jordan celebrates the 65th anniversary of the great Arab revolution, an anniversary sacred to the Arab nation.

Since the beginning of the current century the Muslims and Arabs have devoted their lives to the defense of the honor and dignity of this nation, as well as of its identity and character. The Arabs have desperately struggled to this end. Nevertheless, Israel has never stopped pursuing a war, committing various sorts of aggression and violating sanctities and holy shrines in the heart of the home of Islam, thus extinguishing every glimmer of hope for establishing humanitarian and civilized relations among the peoples of this troubled region.

The latest link in the chain of disgraceful acts perpetrated by the so-called Israeli Defense Force against the Arab nation, without reason, is the treacherous and cowardly attack on the nuclear reactor center near the historic site of Baghdad.

I believe that this vital region of the world is now taking a true stand, from which it is facing the truth at a critical juncture leading to a blatant war and continuous human suffering. The results of the Israeli aggression must raise the following questions:

Do the arrogant and impudent statements of the Israeli prime minister and the actions of his military apparatus mean that the policy of practical realism is devoted to serving Israeli policy alone? Does the immense financial and military aid to Israel include any conditions or ethical curbs? What is the dreadful reason behind this bountiful support?

The exaggerated pledges that have been unwaveringly offered without reservation by the successive U.S. administrations so that the opportunist ambitions of the Israeli military might be realized have granted Israel a new dimension in the region. Does the United States intend to relinquish its role as a superpower, to be replaced by Israel, in achieving the U.S. special concept concerning the region's security?

Is it not a double standard that Iraq, which signed the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons, as you know, Mr President, should become a target for attack? Iraq embarked on a search for nuclear energy sources, as did so many governments in this world, and for the same reasons. Meanwhile, we see influential circles, influenced by Zionist pressure, ignoring Israel's nuclear program--a program abounding with suspicious evils.

Israel's violation of the principles of international law in the air, on the sea and on land, the killing of Arab men, women and children, the recent killing of a French citizen and the death--in the not too distant past--of U.S. servicemen aboard the ill-fated ship Liberty all indicate to the Arab nation that there are no standards when it comes to Israel.

The hearts and minds of Muslims and Arabs have suffered beyond human endurance for 14 years due to the occupation of Palestine and Jerusalem--the symbol of peace. Are they today expected to submit to repeated assertions of, and I quote, "the firm ethical, military and political ties between the United States and Israel?"

This Arab world, which has sincerely endeavored to establish relations of friendship with the United States, based on mutual respect, can only feel a sense of futility and disillusionment.

In conclusion, Mr President, the frankness and clarity that has prevailed over our long relations with the United States are traits which can never, and should never, change.

At this sad stage, I am compelled to place before you my feelings as well as those of my countrymen in the Arab nation, to which we proudly belong.

"Among the believers are men who have been true to their covenant with God: Of them some have completed their vow (to the extreme), and some (still) wait: But they have never changed (their determination) in the least." [Koranic verse: Surat al-Ahzab, verse 23]

At any rate, Mr President, please accept my sincerest personal good wishes.

AR-RA'Y Comments

JN110915 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 11 Jun 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Forward to Struggle," AR-RA'Y says: On the eve of the great Arab revolution anniversary, His Majesty King Husayn addressed a message to President Reagan, which is the most significant message in the history of the Jordanian-U.S. relations, or perhaps the most significant message ever addressed by an Arab leader to a U.S. president.

Obviously, the message has gone far beyond lodging complaints against the criminal Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear reactor. The message also went beyond making protests against the U.S. pledge to continue aid to Israel. The message strongly and frankly confirms that the Arabs do not free Washington from the responsibility and that they have decided to confront the joint Israeli-U.S. challenge irrespective of results.

The Arabs and Muslims, who sensed in Husayn's message the dignity of the Arab and Muslim as well as the long-awaited move, recall the similarity between what had happened in June 1967 and what happened a few days ago. Inasmuch as the 5 June 1967 aggression was a plot aimed at striking deep at the Arab nation's self-confidence and at usurping the remaining part of the Palestinian land, the 7 June 1981 aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations in Baghdad is no more than a plot aimed at entrenching the aggressive reality imposed on the Arab nation 14 years ago, at wiping out Arab hope to regain the usurped rights and at subjugating the Arabs forcibly to foreign hegemony, with its Israeli form and American substance.

Objectively, we can say that the U.S. response to the 7 June 1981 aggression, which confirmed the U.S. administration's commitment to continue its aid to Israel and to supply it with sophisticated weapons, despite what had occurred and despite the use of the U.S. planes in that aggression, is declaration of imposing U.S. hegemony on the area and a challenge to the Arab nation from one ocean to the other.

In light of this clear picture, we say that Washington has chosen confrontation of the Arab world and has expedited it, thus giving the Arabs one choice: facing and resisting this confrontation.

Consequently, we can say that Washington has revived the theory that says that the United States and Israel are two faces of one coin and that Washington has brought this theory to the surface. Washington has thus bolstered the old argument that Arab-U.S. relations should be reconsidered, particularly oil relations and those connected with overseas Arab capital. It would not be surprising if this argument were to find advocates and if it were to acquire a strategic nature in the arena of struggle in which the Arabs find themselves after the 7 June 1981 aggression.

U.S. practices against the Arabs--practices supporting and encouraging Israeli aggression with arms and hardware and at the same time denouncing it halfheartedly--have wounded the Arab body and are like repeated assassination attempts carried out by a criminal while lulling the victim with false expressions of condolences.

The Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and the U.S. response that blessed the aggression in reality and denounced it in words undoubtedly constitute the greatest and most dangerous international act of terrorism in this age. This operation, with its political, military and geographical dimensions, will be responsible for the emergence of any new problems, because the Arabs will never accept a U.S. umbrella which is meant to serve only Israel.

Fraternal Iraq, which opened its door wide to the Arab nation to participate in nuclear technology, proving that this is possible despite what happened, has asserted that building intrinsic power is no longer confined to the big powers. The Arabs should again try to follow this course, and this time they must be more determined and persistent than ever before.

The Arabs are indebted to Iraq. Struggle for its rights on its land and waters will not render it impotent in the area of opening a nuclear door for them. This reality is worthy of implementation by all the honorable strugglers. It is high time that 7 June 1981 should be a distinguishing mark on the road of Arab struggle. It is high time for Washington to understand that hands which play with fire will be burned, that its umbrella is rejected and that it will be resisted in our area.

Husayn's message to Reagan has reawakened the Arabs and Muslims. Forward to struggle, oh Arabs and Muslims, because struggle alone is the road toward life.

AL-QASIM ON KING HUSAYN'S TALKS IN MOSCOW

GF081700 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 8 Jun 81 p 12

[Report on interview granted to Nabil Ghazzawi by Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim in Amman on 7 June]

[Excerpts] Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim has denied that Jordan's King Husayn discussed purchasing Soviet arms or spare parts for Iraq with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev or other Soviet leaders during his recent official visit to Moscow. The foreign minister affirmed that such reports were untrue though he himself believed that Iraq's dependence on various sources of arms is familiar. For example, the minister said, in Iraq's army we can find Soviet-made armor in addition to armor manufactured in Europe and the United States. The minister added that besides huge quantities of captured arms, there are international markets willing to sell arms to any state.

In a statement to AS-SIYASAH yesterday, the foreign minister added: To give you another example, as you know, planes manufactured in the West are available to Iraq and other Arab states. This is no secret, and thus there is no need to think of playing such a role. Iraq has good relations with several industrial states that manufacture such kinds of requirements.

Minister Marwan al-Qasim said: In its discussion with the Soviet leaders, Jordan concentrated on Middle East questions and on the international conference proposed by the Soviet Union to discuss the Lebanese question, security in the Gulf, and also Afghanistan, in addition to disarmament and economic and cultural relations between Jordan and the Soviet Union.

Minister Marwan al-Qasim explained that, when discussing the Iraq-Iran conflict, the two sides stressed the necessity for achieving a cease-fire as soon as possible so that negotiations between the Iranian and Iraqi sides can begin on eliminating the causes of the armed conflict.

At this point Jordan clarified its stand on Arab rights, whether they belong to Iraq or to any other Arab side, whether in the water, on land or on islands.

When these are achieved, the causes of this war will have been eliminated. Certain principles must be observed when Iran on one side and all the Arab countries on the other deal with each other. These principles are based on mutual respect, respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of others, good-neighbor relations between Iran and the Arab states, and nonintervention in the internal affairs of these countries.

The Jordanian foreign minister said that his country believes King Husayn's visit to Moscow gained additional special importance in this particular period of time, especially following the proposal made by the Soviet Union about 3 months ago consisting of a program depicting the Soviet stand on a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East. Jordan had to have a close and detailed review of these thoughts and opinions. The results of these meetings were fruitful and will actively contribute to promoting peace in the Middle East.

Minister Marwan al-Qasim indicated that Jordan's approval of the Soviet proposal seeks to keep it within objective and practical bounds that will contribute to establishing the just, aspired-for peace by reaffirming the need for an Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, foremost of which is Jerusalem, and also reaffirming the need for regaining all the patriotic rights of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, including their right to set up an indpendent state on Palestinian soil.

The Jordanian minister added: These principles were agreed upon before. Some of them were agreed upon in the form of UN and Security Council resolutions and the remaining principles, which in a way distinguish the Soviet Union, [call upon] the European states to recognize these patriotic rights of the Palestinian people. These include political, economic, cultural and judicial rights and must not be interpreted, as they are understood by some people, to be simply a problem of refugees who are to be looked upon from a purely humane point of view. The Jordanian minister stressed that his country believes that a just and comprehensive solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict fundamentally depends on recognizing Palestinian rights. No peace can be achieved without this clear view and open recognition.

Asked about Jordan's stand on the formation of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force in the Gulf and the region, Minister Marwan al-Qasim stressed that Jordan has for years emphasized the importance of achieving agreement among the Arabs. This attitude stems from its interest in preventing any form of foreign intervention in the region. As far as the Gulf is concerned, we affirm that defense of the Gulf is the responsibility of the Gulf states alone. All foreign powers must understand this and revise their manner of thinking.

On Jordanian-Palestinian relations and the stages these relations have passed, the Jordanian foreign minister said that these relations have, for the past 3 years, been characterized by clear stands by both sides. There have been great opportunities to coordinate and offer help to citizens living in the occupied territory, Jerusalem, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The minister said that this has been Jordan's stand since the Rabat summit of 1974.

Minister al-Qasim added: As you know from your knowledge of the Jordanian-Soviet joint statement, we are glad and proud that this is the first time such a statement has been issued. It records, for the first time, the right of the Palestinian people to establish their state on their national soil under the PLO. This means establishing a state on all of the occupied Palestinian territory. Previous joint statements between the Soviet Union and other Arab countries affirmed the Palestinians' right to establish a state without referring to their right to return to their land in Palestine.

KING HUSAYN RECEIVES MOROCCAN ROYAL ENVOY 10 JUN

JN101228 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received Ahmed Reda Guedira, adviser to His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, at Al-Hummar Palace this morning.

Guedira delivered to his majesty a message from His Majesty King Hassan II on Arab relations and means to bolster Arab solidarity to achieve Arab interests and fraternal bilateral relations.

The meeting was attended by Ahmad al-Lawzi, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; 'Amir Khammash, court minister; and the Moroccan charge d'affaires in Amman.

HABIB MEETS WITH AL-WAZZAN, AL-JUMAYYIL, JUNBLATT

Al-Wazzan Meeting

NC101035 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan this morning met with Philip Habib, who was accompanied by Deputy Assistance Secretary of State for Middle Eastern Affairs Morris Draper, U.S. Ambassador John Gunther Dean and the embassy's charge d'affaires. The meeting lasted until 1000. On leaving the Government House, Habib said: You know that I make no statements. I was supposed to return to the area, but I have no statements to make.

Al-Jumayyil, Junblatt Meetings

NC101615 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] This afternoon, U.S. envoy Philip Habib met with Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil at the home of U.S. Ambassador John Gunther Dean. Following the 2-hour meeting, which ended at 1530, Shiykh Bashir al-Jumayyil said: My meeting with the U.S. envoy today complements a previous meeting between us. It also complements the talks I held with the Arab foreign ministers and ambassadors within the framework of the Arab followup committee's contacts. We will continue the contacts and meetings with all the Arab and world delegates and personalities, hoping we will be able to put an end to Lebanon's tragedy. Afterward, Habib received Walid Junblatt. The meeting ended at 1700. Junblatt declined to make any statement.

'SOURCE' COMMENTS ON HABIB'S MIDEAST MISSION

NC102234 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Commenting on U.S. envoy Philip Habib's mission, a responsible source has said that it comes within the framework of a study of the developments which emerged after his departure from the area, foremost of which is the Arab followup committee work and the possibility that it may bring about factors and ideas that might solve several pending issues.

The source said: Certain points in the Lebanese crisis have crystallized to Philip Habib, particularly the points that certain officials explained to him to the effect that Israel is the root of evil in the area because it is the only party that hinders reaching any solution in the Middle East to both the Lebanese crisis and the area's overall crisis.

The source continued: The raid on the nuclear plant in Iraq affirms what the Lebanese officials have stated during their several meetings with Habib that Israel is the origin of the crisis and that the United States can exert pressure on Israel to prevent it from launching any possible aggressions that can drive the area into war thus threatening world peace.

SARKIS ASSESSES FOLLOWUP COMMITTEE RESULTS

NC101859 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] At the beginning of the Cabinet meeting the president of the republic said that the Arab followup committee was not able to achieve in a short time more than establishment of the cease-fire.

The president of the republic said at the beginning of the Cabinet meeting: I know well that the resolutions of the Arab followup committee following its meetings in Bayt ad-Din did not rise to the level of the ambitions of the Lebanese people. I, however, can affirm that the discussions of the Arab followup committee in Bayt ad-Din were positive and that an atmosphere of objectivity and realism prevailed in the meeting to serve the Lebanese cause and to extricate Lebanon from its ordeal. The Lebanese ordeal that has continued for well over 6 years and the obstacles in the way of a solution cannot be overcome in 48 hours.

President Sarkis further said: There are differences, or rather, disagreements over establishing accord before security or security before accord. If I wanted to explain my views on this issue, I would adhere to what I said on the first day, that is, I maintain the need to ensure security first to be able to achieve accord with all the (?parties). I do not want to go as far as to say that security comes before bread.

Regarding the work of the Arab followup committee in the future stage, President Sarkis stressed that setting the date for the upcoming meetings mean that it will continue its work to complete its mission. He said: With regard to this I would like to explain two things: The dates set for the meetings of the followup committee on 23 June and on 4 July have no background and have nothing to do with any political issue in the Middle East.

Sarkis continued: We will prepare several papers and subjects to submit to the committee at its coming meetings and after completing our consultations with all Lebanese parties.

President Sarkis then briefed the Cabinet on his talks with U.S. presidential envoy to the Middle East Philip Habib. The Cabinet was acquainted with President Sarkis' message to President Saddam Husayn and with the statements made by the prime minister and foreign minister on the Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear plant.

AL-WAZZAN VIEWS FOLLOWUP COMMITTEE, ISRAELI RAID

NC101316 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] At 1145 today, President Ilyas Sarkis presided over the Cabinet meeting, which was attended by Prime Minister al-Wazzan and the ministers. Following the meeting, which ended at 1315, Prime Minister al-Wazzan made the following statement:

[Begin recording] [Al-Wazzan] The Cabinet was briefed on the outcome of the Arab follow-up committee meetings as well as on the talks that have been held with U.S. envoy Philip Habib. The entire Cabinet unanimously endorsed the statements that were issued by the prime minister and the foreign minister on the Israeli aggression against fraternal Iraq.

Naturally, Lebanon, which is fully aware of its Arab responsibility, will participate in the conference the foreign ministers will hold tomorrow to adopt an appropriate stand on the Israeli aggression.

[Question] At the foreign minister level?

[Answer] For private reasons, the foreign minister will not be able to join the delegation, which was formed yesterday. [end recording]

ISRAELI FORCE REPORTEDLY CLASHES WITH UNIFIL

NC110626 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] In Southern Lebanon, a 25-man strong Israeli force yesterday infiltrated to the outskirts of Kafr Hamam. On approaching the township, the force was observed by the UN force stationed there. Warning shots were fired, but the Israeli force refused to retreat. The UN force contacted the UN command in Ibil as-Saqy. A clash ensued with the Israelis for 30 minutes; no casualties were reported.

ISRAELI PATROL SAID TO BLOW UP HOUSE IN SOUTH

NC110734 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] It has been reported from southern Lebanon that an Israeli patrol has entered Tulin township, where it blew up a house. The owners of the house were suspected of co-operating with armed Palestinians.

SYRIANS SAID TO KIDNAP THREE JORDANIANS IN BEIRUT

NC101240 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] This morning, five Syrian intelligence service men led by Captain Rustum kidnapped three Jordanian nationals from the waiting area at Beirut International Airport and took them to the (Cocody) area, near the airport. The Jordanians were kidnapped on the pretext that they are members of the Muslim Brotherhood organization and that they are of Syrian origin.

SNIPER FIRE, KIDNAPPINGS REPORTED IN BEIRUT

NC110753 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Beirut and its suburbs enjoyed another calm night. However, caution prevails along the contact lines due to intermittent sniper fire, for which there is no explanation.

Incidents of kidnappings and theft were reported in west Beirut, particularly in the areas where armed aliens are predominant. Three gunmen kidnaped Dr Yahiya Bakhur, doyen of Syrian engineers, and Muhammad Fayiz 'Araji of Ra's Bayrut and took them to Ar-Ramlat al-Bayda', where they were robbed of 24,000 Lebanese pounds and their car was stolen. In Al-Hamra' Street, Ahmad Hammud 'Abbush, an Iraqi national, was kidnaped. Gunmen reported to belong to an armed organization in west Beirut have kidnaped Salman Hasan and 'Isam Abu Shaqra, members of the Socialist Progressive Party.

A responsible member of the Amal Movement has said that during the night armed communists opened fire on the movement's guards in Ar-Ruways, in the southern suburb of Beirut, killing Hasan Yazbik and wounding another youth belonging to the movement.

AL-HAWADITH INTERVIEWS PIERRE AL-JUMAYYIL

LD091437 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 5 Jun 81 pp 19-20

[Sharbil Zughayb interview with Lebanese Phalangist Party leader Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil--place and date not given]

[Text] During the recent meeting which Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil held with [Syrian Foreign Minister] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam at the Republican Palace within the framework of the detente consultations, attended by Lebanese President Sarkis, Prime Minister al-Wazzan and Foreign Minister Fu'ud Butrus, the discussions dealt with the obstacles preventing the achievement of detente and with the 14 points propounded by the president of the republic and approved by all the sides at the time. While the discussions were going on among the conference participants, Minister Khaddam and Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil left to confer alone in an adjacent room. On the way, Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil placed his hand on Minister Khaddam's shoulder in a friendly manner and both entered the room smiling. When they emerged from the meeting, satisfaction was apparent on their faces.

What took place during this meeting and what did Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil tell the Syrian official? This was the first question which AL-HAWADITH put to the Phalangist Party leader, who replied: Minister Khaddam, like President al-Asad, is a sincere friend. He and I have cooperated before. There is a honeymoon between us and Syria. I told Minister Khaddam that it is a shame that there should be a rift between Lebanon and Syria. I imagine that there are two currents in Syria. The first is a Syrian current which seeks the interest of Syria and wants us to be real brothers, respecting each other's sovereignty and cooperating in the interests of the two countries. The second current consists of leftists who seek to dominate Lebanon and to dissolve it and turn it into a Syrian region. It is the latter current which has brought us to the present situation.

I emphasized to Minister Khaddam that we support the current which seeks the interests of the two countries. I told him: "'Abd al-Halim, you will be doing Lebanon the greatest service if you can achieve a conciliation." I even told him that we have no interest in antagonizing Syria and that "you have no interest in antagonizing us"; that the slogans which are being fabricated against the Phalangists to the effect that we are cooperating with Israel do more harm than good and cannot lead to a positive result with regard to a Lebanese-Syrian detente; that were it not for the Phalangists, the majority of the Lebanese would have cooperated with Israel; and that nobody is more sincere than we are in cooperating with Syria within the framework of Lebanon's interests and sovereignty, because we refuse to be used by anyone.

AL-HAWADITH: During the meeting, did you raise the idea of a meeting between Khaddam and Shaykh Bashir [al-Jumayyil]?

Al-Jumayyil: No, we did not discuss this matter, but Minister Khaddam said that he had no objection to such a meeting taking place.

AL-HAWADITH: Does Shaykh Bashir have any objections?

Al-Jumayyil: Bashir is a disciplined Phalangist in the full sense of the word.

AL-HAWADITH: Can the Phalangist-Syrian dialogue, which was suspended some time ago, be resumed and, if so, on what basis? Do you have any fresh views that might bring about success in the dialogue?

Al-Jumayyil: There must be something more than accord between Lebanon and Syria because these two countries complement each other. Indeed, they are twins. We wish to be open to the entire world, particularly the Arab world, and especially Syria. We support every proposal aimed at achieving accord and every process conducive to detente provided that we can preserve our sovereignty, dignity and honor. My personal knowledge of President Hafiz al-Asad and Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam enables me to say that this is not difficult to achieve, and I hope I am not mistaken in saying this.

AL-HAWADITH: In the light of your old tour of Arab states, how can the Phalangist dialogue with the Arab states be resumed?

Al-Jumayyil: I still have the most wonderful memories of the tour I made to Arab states, which understood us and listened to our views. Propaganda is a mighty weapon and more dangerous then an atom bomb. The international left, which is dismayed by any agreement, uses the propaganda weapon to undermine the relations between us and some Arab states. I was told in some Arab capitals: We must hear things from you, and not from someone else, about you.

AL-HAWADITH: There has been much talk recently about Menahem Begin's pledge to Shaykh Bashir that the Israeli Air Force would intervene in the event the Syrian Air Force attacks the positions of the "Lebanese forces." What is your answer to this?

Al-Jumayyil: The things Begin has said--I cannot prevent him from talking. What has been said is untrue. I challenge anyone to prove such a charge against us. If we have not reacted to this it is only because we believe that to respond and defend ourselves against the accusation of cooperating with Israel is humiliating and degrading to us. In this respect, I accuse; I refuse to be accused. We must remember that what has done more harm to the Arabs than anything else is the haphazard leveling of accusations. Not one Arab leader, president or king has been spared the accusation of cooperating with Israel.

Cooperation with Israel takes many forms, including direct cooperation by mercenaries and agents and indirect cooperation such as is taking place in Lebanon, particularly in the south. Is this not in Israel's interest?

In his 20 July 1976 speech, President Hafiz al-Asad himself addressed the [Lebanese] National Movement and the Palestinians, saying: "By your actions, you are compelling some Lebanese to cooperate with Israel despite themselves."

AL-HAWADITH: In your opinion, what is the way to take the Israeli card from the hands of the enemies of detente in Lebanon?

Al-Jumayyil: We must agree among ourselves inwardly and outwardly, with honesty and sincerity. Both Christians and Muslims must work for the benefit of the country. If we do not agree and the situation remains as it is, partition would take place, especially if the Arab world continues not to understand our situation. The Arabs would thus render the greatest service to Israel. If the Arabs are really working for the Palestinian cause and the Lebanese issue, they should help the Lebanese to reach an agreement among themselves.

AL-HAWADITH: What is your opinion regarding the pressure Israeli is exerting to impose negotiations and conciliation on Lebanon?

Al-Jumayyil: I am not surprised by this, because Israel is working for its own interests. The Arabs must also act according to their interests. We Lebanese are the first to feel the pressure, and the Arab world should help us to resist the pressure and to defend ourselves, as well as the Arab world.

AL-HAWADITH: The Americans say that the consitutional arrangements in Lebanon have collapsed. This has been interpreted as a preliminary to doing away with the 1943 formula. Do you share this view?

Al-Jumayyil: What the Americans say and what the Soviets say remain mere words. We cannot restrict speech. As far as we Lebanese are concerned, this is our country and we must determine what we want. If we agree among ourselves, no power in the world can vanquish us. I regard the 1943 formula as the only formula that suits Lebanon, for it created a Lebanon in which the Christian and Muslim cultures were fused together in the most magnificent manner. This formula united the Lebanese and gave Lebanon its own independent culture. If we are to preserve Lebanon, we must preserve this formula. We have no objection to certain modifications to it. I believe that the question of these modifications must not be raised at present because the atmosphere is still unsuitable. These modifications can be discussed after security is established and Lebanon has regained its sovereignty and independence.

AL-HAWADITH: Did you explain this to American envoy Philip Habib when you met with him in Al-Yarzah?

Al-Jumayyil: Yes. I explained to Mr Habib the importance of Lebanon's existence and the freedom and democracy it is enjoying. I told him that I cannot imagine that the United States, which regards itself as the primary defender of freedom and democracy, will abandon Lebanon. I emphasized to him that freedom and democracy exists in Lebanon because of this formula.

AL-HAWADITH: During the Lebanese Front's next-to-last meeting you called for a secret dialogue with the Soviet Union in the quest for a solution. Is this an admission that reliance on the United States and Western Europe has been dropped?

Al-Jumayyil: Lebanon, this small country which is unique, thanks to the formula which has turned it into an independent culture, cannot but be open to all the countries and the entire world. We support anyone who works for the preservation of Lebanon and its sovereignty and independence, particularly its present character. We have no secret contacts. We do everything in the open because we are not ashamed of what we do. If we are ashamed of doing anything, we do not do it. We have met openly with the Soviet ambassador, just as we met with the other ambassadors. We asked him, just as we asked the others, to work for a solution of the Lebanese issue. We told him: "If you really believe in your own culture, you must work to preserve this formula, which is a culture in itself." We have asked the same of Arab countries and foreign states.

AL-HAWADITH: Some Lebanese forces have begun to call for noncooperation with the government and for a radical change at the presidential level. What is your opinion?

Al-Jumayyil: I believe that President Sarkis, despite our reservations about him, is one of the most honest and decent presidents that ever came to power, because no one could endure what President Sarkis is enduring. When you wish to criticize a person, you must first put yourself in his place and then judge him.

AL-HAWADITH: What must the states which are members of the Arab followup committee do for a cardinal solution of the Lebanese crisis?

Al-Jumayyil: They must work honestly and sincerely, put themselves in our place and act accordingly. If these states are really earnest in their quest to end this crisis, they should act conscientiously, work to establish justice and fairness among the Lebanese and preserve the dignity of all the Lebanese and Lebanon's dignity, sovereignty and independence, for if Lebanon is finished, it would be, above all, a loss to the Arabs and the world. I say that if the situation remains as it is, the formula will perish and Lebanon will perish with it.

DELEGATION TO ATTEND BAGHDAD CONFERENCE 11 JUN

JN102124 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Damascus--Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs, will leave for Baghdad tomorrow, Thursday, at the head of a delegation that comprises Muhammad Khadir, director of the Arab Homeland's Department, and Mikha'il Wahbah, director of the office of the minister of state, to participate in the emergency conference of Arab foreign ministers to be held in Baghdad tomorrow.

TISHRIN EMPHASIZES AL-ASAD REMARKS TO STERN

JN110853 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Press review]

[Text] In a commentary under the headline "Words to Those Who Have Ears to Listen," the paper TISHRIN affirms that the president's interview with the FRG magazine STERM is more important and significant than state leaders' statements under ordinary circumstances, when the primary controversial issue is not that of peace and war.

In this interview his excellency said things which those who planned Israel's role, encouraged it to wage aggression, and supplied it with the means to launch wars and carry out occupation must closely scrutinize. They must scrutinize these words' purports, dimensions and the possibilities that would arise as a result of implementing the decisions which we might find ourselves forced to adopt in order to defend ourselves, ward off aggression and prevent the Israeli rulers from imposing the law of the jungle on our region.

It must be made clear to Washington's rulers and to all those whose political, economic and oil interests are connected with the Middle East that Syria will not hesitate at all to adopt every necessary step to deter the aggressors and repulse the aggression with all the means that are either available or can be made available. Syria will not hesitate to take any step that would guarantee the removal of the card of threats to use force--and even the card of threats to use nuclear weapons--from the hands of the Israeli rulers, who completely disregard all international charcters, treaties, agreements, laws and norms.

The paper affirms that Syria will stop at nothing and will not refrain from taking any step that would achieve its goal: defending itself and the Arab nation's security, safety, freedom, dignity, territory, rights and future.

When the president says: Begin says he will destroy the Syrian missiles--which are defensive systems--and we reply that in this case we shall destroy the Israeli planes--which are offensive and aggressive systems--he expressed Syria's determination to defend itself against aggressors. This legitimate right for self-defense stipulates the use of all means that are available or can be provided. In light of the development of technical warfare, no one can remain under the illusion that he will remain UN affected by the flames of war he might ignite.

The paper adds that, when we in Syria repeat what President al-Asad once said, namely, that Arab mothers would not be the only ones to cry if Israel dared to launch an aggression. We must be taken seriously. The Arab individual is not of less worth than any other individual on this planet. Thus, whoever he may be, the aggressor will have to pay the price and this time the price will be high.

The responsibility for the stand of the Israeli rulers and their playing with fire also includes the U.S. rulers who have supplied and are still supplying Israel with huge quantities of sophisticated weapons, are encouraging its aggressions and occupation and are trying to exploit it in order to extort stands from the Arab states.

Thus, U.S. interests and relations with the Arab homeland cannot remain unaffected by the consequences of any aggression which Israel might launch. Oil, which abounds in the Arab homeland, is inflammable and can explode if Israel launches an aggression. This oil cannot flow to its markets in the midst of the flames of war, and no one knows how far this war will go.

As the president stated, Syria did not plan to launch an aggression against Israel. Indeed, Syria has always been concerned over establishing a just and lasting peace in the region. However, Syria's concern over peace cannot make it remain silent on aggression. Thus, those who are concerned over world peace have to paralyze the hands of adventurers before these can light the fire.

Syria, which is linked to the Soviet Union by strategic cooperation and friendship relations and a friendship and cooperation treaty, will never hesitate to put these strategic relations face to face with aggression. As is already known, the Middle East lies near the border of the Soviet Union and the socialist bloc states.

The paper concludes: The words said by President Hafiz al-Asad in his interview with STERN are a warning to the adventurers, to those supporting them and to those who are concerned with the issue of peace and security in the Middle East and the world.

ADDITIONS TO AL-ASAD'S INTERVIEW WITH STERN

The following additions to the item entitled "Al-Asad Interviewed by STERN on Mideast Crisis," published in the 10 June Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT, page H 1, are provided by a Damascus domestic service rebroadcast of the interview at 0415 GMT on 11 June:

Page H 2, following paragraph two, insert the following question-answer passage:

[Question] It is clear that you reacted to this Israeli intervention by installing your missiles in Lebanon. Thus, after your installation of these missiles and the downing of some Israeli planes, Israel feels it is being threatened in its own territory. Are the Syrian missiles defensive or offensive weapons?

[Answer] Israel's concept and viewpoints on security in general are strange and contradict all political, security and laws known to modern man. No state in the world demands anything outside its border the way Israel does. No world state imposes on neighboring states what Israel is trying to impose. In fact, Israel wants to impose on every neighboring state what this state can and cannot do. By what right can Israel impose its will over Lebanese territory and the Arab Deterrent Forces in Lebanon?

We have been in Lebanon for 5 years. We have various weapons. We introduced the missiles after the Israeli planes attacked us. However, these missiles cannot hit targets inside Israel, since they are surface-to-air missiles and only hit the planes coming to attack us. Yet, despite this, Israel tells others that these missiles constitute a threat to it, since it believes it must enjoy freedom of movement in the entire region and that everything limiting such movement constitutes a threat to it. Indeed, it believes that everything limiting its diverse aggressive acts constitutes a threat to it.

In all simplicity, Israel wants to be able to hit our forces and prevent us from defending these forces. Thus, when it is unable to do this, it alleges that it is being threatened.

Of course, Israel knows well that neither logic nor international law and legitimacy support its allegations. Thus, it seems to me that the inference Israel wants to achieve is that a new expansionist step is a sound one after all.

At this point it would be very logical to say that it is we and not Israel who are being threatened. It is not our defensive missiles which constitute a threat to Israel. Rather, it is Israel's successive attacks and Israel's planes--which want to freely roam Arab airspace--that threaten us. The Israeli expansionist step might be the occupation of a new territory. In fact, this is what happened in southern Lebanon. It might also be an attempt to impose hegemony over Lebanon, to partition Lebanon and establish sectarian states in it.

Those who go back to the Israeli leaders' memoirs discover that such Israeli ambitions in Lebanon are not new. One can recall messages exchanged between Ben-Gurion and Moshe Sharett on the establishment of a Maronite state. These documents have been published and those who would like to read them can always do so.

Same page, paragraph five, line one, substitute for [word indistinct]: "I would like to clarify"

BRIEFS

CONSULAR ACCORD WITH ROMANIA--Bucharest--A consular agreement was signed here today between Syria and Romania. The two sides praised the developing friendly relations between the two friendly countries. A Syrian delegation will visit Sofia today to sign a similar agreement with Bulgaria. [Text] [Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 5 Jun 81 JN]

SPOKESMAN REGRETS U.S. DECISION ON F-16 PLANES

TA111230 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Report by David Essing--recorded]

[Text] Foreign Ministry spokesman Naftali Lavi says Israel very much regrets the decision [of withholding delivery of the F-16 aircraft], which it considers unjust. Israel had acted in self-defense against threats to its existence by Iraq, which declares itself to be in a state of war against Israel since 1948. Iraq had actively participated in all the wars the Arab countries have launched and has refused to sign the armistice agreement, or even a cease-fire. Iraqi leaders have voiced time and again their enmity and aggressive intentions. They neither restricted nor disguised their plans to use any weapons--either conventional or nonconventional--against Israel. In light of this, Israel had acted in self-defense, and self-defense only. The statement concludes that Israel had tried to use every diplomatic avenue which was open. It was only after these efforts failed that Israel was forced to take action.

Spokesman Lavi also told reporters that for 5 years Israel had tried to persuade France not to provide Iraq with a nuclear weapons capability, but this was in vain. Asked why Israel had given Giscard d'Estaing's government years, but only a couple of weeks to Francois Mitterrand, Lavi replied that Israel had waited until the last moment to act without endangering the Baghdad vicinity with radioactive fallout. Lavi said Israel will now try to explain to anyone who will listen that the aircraft suspension is unjust. He also referred to the late President John Kennedy in justifying the Israeli air strike. During the Cuban missile crisis, in October 1962, Kennedy had said that any change in the deployment of nuclear weapons should be considered a real threat to peace.

TZIPORI CALLS FOR 'FUNDAMENTAL DISCUSSION' ON AID

TA110812 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0720 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] The deputy defense minister is at this moment, in the north, he said a short while ago to our correspondent Menahem Horowitz:

[Begin Tzipori recording] There is a companionship between Israel and the United States, and in every companionship there are agreements which each party reads as it wishes. And it is clear that the State of Israel and, particularly, the defense establishment is not happy about this decision [apparently to defer delivery of F-16 planes to Israel] that has been adopted by the United States. We regard this more as a matter of misunderstanding, and after the issue is explained, things will revert to the former situation.

In my estimate, and I am very knowledgeable about the U.S. administration, also about the new one, the relations between the United States and the State of Israel are above and beyond such misunderstandings. This will have to undergo a clarification, and I think we shall have to undertake with them an altogether more fundamental discussion regarding the form of the aid the United States is giving to the State of Israel and what the limitations involved are.

It is clear: The State of Israel is not purchasing any weapon for use in parades. Every weapon that is in our hands serves for the defense of Israel. What defense of Israel constitutes will be determined solely by the Government of Israel, not by any other country, be it even the most friendly one. In accordance with this principle, the government took its decision, and executed it with the most appropriate weapons in its possession, the kind we found as best fitting for the execution of the operation. Thank you.

[Question] do you see a crisis between Israel and the United States following today's decision?

[Answer] I hope not. Also, the hints emanating from the United States are in this direction. They are already stating what their position will be in the UN discussion; also, on the subject of the delay of the AWACS planes where an argument has developed in the U.S. administration, not everyone is welcoming this; and I hope that after a few clarifications the situation will revert to its former state and the planes will arrive in the State of Israel. [end recording]

JERUSALEM 'DISAPPOINTED' WITH U.S. DECISION

TA110832 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 11 Jun 81 pp 1, 15

[Report by Ilan Kfir, Ya'aqov Erez, Razi Guterman and Refa'el Mann]

[Excerpt] The decision by the U.S. administration to temporarily suspend delivery of four F-16 planes to Israel has caused disppointment in Jerusalem. A political source in Jerusalem said this morning that Israel would respond positively to Washington's request to carry out a joint examination as to whether Israel violated the defense aid agreement it has with the United States.

The source noted that the background to the U.S. decision was heavy pressure being exerted by the Arab states and by European countries to take severe measures against Israel for destroying the Baghdad reactor. The sources estimated that following the examination the supply of the F-16 planes would be renewed.

The purchase contracts for the F-16 planes, manufactured by General Dynamics, signed by the Government of Israel and the U.S. administration, contain no clauses restricting the use of the planes against targets in Arab countries. Senior defense sources this morning expressed amazement at the U.S. decision. These sources said this morning that the purchase contracts contain no clauses restricting the planes' use, such as had appeared previously in reference to U.S.-made ammunition. They pointed out that the ammunition used in the bombing of the reactor was of Israeli manufacture.

HA'ARETZ QUOTES FROM BEGIN LETTER TO REAGAN

TA101102 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 10 Jun 81 p 1

[Report by political correspondent 'Uzi Benziman]

[Text] "One and one-half million Jewish children were poisoned by the Cyclon gas during the holocaust and now the children of Israel were going to be poisoned by radioactivity." This is what Prime Minister Begin writes in a message to President Ronald Reagan in which he explains Israel's motives in its decision to destroy the nuclear reactor in Iraq.

Begin wrote the following to Reagan: "For 2 years I have lived under the nightmare of the danger to Israel lurking in the Iraqi nuclear reactor. When I see children and talk with them, I fear for their fate. What will befall them in a few years' time? What will the army which has stood against Israel in all its wars and never signed an armistice agreement with it do to them? I do not sleep at night...."

"...We decided on the operation many months ago but delayed its execution. In the meantime the U.S. administration has changed. There was a danger that if we did not hit the reactor now we never could."

"I know that you intervened both in Paris and in Rome to prevent the operation of the reactor but it was to no avail. We had no choice but to act now, without any further delay...."

"...I believe that you and your great people will understand our motives: In a generation when a third of our people was annihilated, the people of Israel are exposed to a new destructive war: Jerusalem, Haifa and its environs, the greater Tel Aviv area might have been hit by the Iraqi atomic bombs. About 600,000 Israelis would have been hit by the Iraqi nuclear attack. In the U.S., this would be equal to 44 million people. This would have been a new holocaust. This was prevented, thanks to the courage of our pilots, to whom we owe so much."

It should be noted that a paragraph dealing with the damage and casualties that could have been inflicted on Israel as a result of the Iraqi nuclear bomb was dropped from the draft of the government's announcement on the air force operation. Among the reasons for the deletion of this paragraph was the desire to avoid inducing panic among the people, thereby encouraging the tendencies of emigration. Yesterday, in the news conference, the prime minister clearly mentioned the estimates regarding the number of casulties to be expected as a result of a nuclear attack on Israel.

BEGIN, PERES ACCUSATIONS OVER AIR FORCE OPERATION

Begin on Peres Opposition

TA101124 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Prime Minister Begin has accused Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres of making inaccurate remarks when he spoke of his position regarding the bombardment of the nuclear reactor in Iraq. The prime minister emphasizes that at the time Peres objected to the very bombardment itself, not just to the timing of 10 May [the orginal date for the operation] as Peres has claimed over the last 2 days.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that today Mr Begin sent a letter to Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee Chairman Arens in which he proves, as Begin puts it, that Peres' memory apparently betrayed him. Mr Begin attached the letter sent to him by Mr Peres on 10 May, asking that this letter be circulated among the committee members. Our correspondent mentions that the Labor Party chairman has reiterated several times over the last 2 days that he did not object to the very bombardment of the reactor but only spoke against the timing of the execution of the operation which was scheduled for 10 May, the day of the French elections. As stated, it transpires that Mr Peres' letter [to Begin] was sent on that very day. In that letter Mr Peres says, among other things, that he feels a supreme civilian duty to advise the prime minister, with all earnestness and after weighing the national considerations, to refrain from this action since, as Peres puts it, one thing may be exchanged for another and what was intended to prevent may, on the contrary, prompt. This should certainly not be done under the present circumstances and at the present time, Mr Peres wrote.

In his letter [to Professor Arens] the prime minister remarks that the date, 10 May, does not appear at all in Peres' letter and that, as mentioned above, Peres was opposed to the very action itself, not only to its timing.

Peres Reacts to Accusation

TA101234 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] In reaction [to Begin's accusation that Peres failed to give an accurate report about correspondence on the raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor] Peres said at noon that he was taken by surprise by the publication of his letter to the prime minister. This letter was not meant for publication and was written in half code because of the sensitivity and seriousness of the issue. The publication of the letter, as well as the timing for the operation in Baghdad, constitute further proof that Begin is mortgaging national interests to elections considerations.

This is not the first time, Peres stated, that the prime minister has published things which somewhat entail the violation of all state rules and which might inflict damage on the country.

Peres added that choosing the day of the presidential elections in France for the bombardment of the nuclear reactor was utterly irresponsible and this was the urgent motive which had compelled him to write his letter to the prime minister. In that letter, Peres wanted to make clear that an operation should not be carried out, least of all at that time and under those circumstances.

Peres said that prior to writing his letter he spoke with Francois Mitterrand who told him that he was opposed to giving a military nuclear option to Iraq and even made this opinion public.

Peres accused the prime minister of absolute irresponsibility in that he did not attempt to confer with Mitterrand to exhaust the possibilities entailed in the change of regimes in France.

Peres News Conference

TA101640 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] In Jerusalem, Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres is now explaining the stand he adopted regarding the bombing of the nuclear reactor in Iraq. Mr Peres is doing this at a news conference he has convened, which our correspondent Moshe Hakohen is also attending.

[Hakohen--live] Good evening to you from Bet Agron in Jerusalem. A large group of journalists has gathered here in order to hear Shim'on Peres' explanations. The Labor Party chairman's aides have in the meantime disturbuted a mimeographed copy of the secret letter Peres sent to the prime minister. Shim'on Peres will now explain his position, as he holds in his hand a copy of this letter. By the way, this subject has aroused considerable emotion here, and foreign television crews have also arrived to cover the story.

[Peres--live] Ladies and gentlemen: I must say that there is apparently no limit to the irresponsibility of the prime minister, who is today running the Likud's election campaign and who is subordinating national, political and economic considerations to the Likud's election needs. To this end he does not hesitate to twist, distort and slander as his fancy dictates. Having made these general remarks, I want to explain the course of events as I see them.

Yesterday the Foreign Affairs Defense and Committee met and the prime minister, the chief of staff and the commander of the air force reported on the operation against the nuclear reactor in Iraq. I registered my name to speak and I opened my remarks by congratulating the IDF and the IAF, adding that at this stage I did not wish to do or say anything to hamper the weighty external campaign which Israel is now entering. Therefore, I told the committee members that even to them--a closed committee--I would express only part of my objections, with the hope that my remarks would not filter out.

In my remarks I stressed three points. The first point was: the exhaustion of the political process. In my view, following the change of government in France when President Francois Mitterand took office, a new possibility of diplomatic action was opened to Israel. I spoke with Mr Mitterand a number of times about the concern in Israel over the construction of the far-from-innocent nuclear reactor in Iraq. Recently I held a lengthy talk with him which was devoted entirely to this topic. This occurred at our meeting in Madrid at the Socialist International conference in November 1980. I must say that not only did Mr Mitterand show understanding for Israel's concerns and for the concerns I expressed, but he told me explicitly that he would do all he could to deprive this reactor of any military potential whatsoever.

I was very pleased that already during the election campaign, and following our talk, President Mitterrand reiterated this openly and publicly. I believe that an attempt should have been made to talk with Mitterrand--and I will explain later about what--in order to examine the possibility of eliminating the military option implicit in the existence of the French reactor in Iraq.

We were asked and we were told that there was no such talk with Mitterrand, and they [apparently the prime minister and the Likud] made do only with the statement by the French foreign minister, who said that France would honor all its commitments. I am not an expert about all of France's commitments, but what I do know is that, formally at least, France did not undertake to construct a reactor with military potential for Iraq.

My second remark had to do with the timing of the operation in Iraq. In my view, the prime minister entangled Israel in another confrontation in Lebanon, beginning with the operation against the helicopters. Today in Lebanon the Syrian missiles are still there while we are in the midst of negotiations. I expressed my concern that the diplomatic negotiations would be broken off as a result of our operation against the reactor, thus leaving us in an uncomfortable position internationally as a result of the operation against the reactor and the cessation of diplomatic activity for the removal of the Syrian missiles from Lebanon's Al-Biqa' region. Thus we would be on the brink of a severe confrontation on two fronts.

The third part of my comments was devoted to the technical aspect, to an analysis of the various possibilities. Here I want to say, in an aside: I have been dealing with the nuclear issue since the mid-1950's. I was responsible for the establishment of the two reactors in Israel: the one at Nahal Soreq and the one at Dimona. During this time I came to know both the fundamental technical problems and also the meaning of talk about the nuclear issue. I must say that never have I heard the kind of nuclear prattle that fell out on us in the past few days, during an election campaign. I worked with the late David Ben-Gurion, I worked with Eshkol. Every sentence in the Knesset, in the press, whether written or oral that had to do with a nuclear matter was examined and judged carefully, in view of the reverberations, the understandings and the misunderstandings that this subject was liable to generate. Why? Because even talk could bring about a nuclear race. You have known me for many years. You have never heard me express myself freely on this issue. I held my tongue, even when others spoke in favor of or against a nuclear option. But now there is a lot of talk, to which I shall return in the course of my remarks.

Further on Conference

TA101649 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Now we return to the news conference being given in Jerusalem by Shim'on Peres to present his stand on the bombing of the reactor in Iraq. Here is our correspondent Moshe Hakohen.

[Hakohen--live, with Peres audible in background] Shim'on Peres is continuing his statement here. He termed the publication of his personal letter to the prime minister a case of chutzpah and a libel. Peres explained that on Saturday evening, 9 May, he learned of the intention to carry out the operation the following day. Since this was the day of France's presidential elections, and he expected the victory of Francois Mitterand, who had promised to change France's nuclear supply policy, he decided, after a sleepless night, to send a personal letter to the prime minister, calling on him not to carry out the operation that day.

Peres claimed that the French experts had insisted that the reactor not be activated until September, even though Iraq was pressing to activate it in July. In practical terms, he said, there was no choice [presumably by the Iraqis] but to accept the experts' position. Peres also explained that he had made it clear in his letter that there was a possibility that Francois Mitterrand would replace the enriched uranium which it had been agreed to supply to Iraq with regular uranium. The government had not waited, he said, and had taken action.

In the end, Shim'on Peres said, this was a prime case of thoughtlessness [kalut da'at], to which was added the gall of the publication of his letter. That is all from the press conference.

Begin's Office Reacts

TA101804 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] The prime minister's office has stated that MK Shim'on Peres has attempted to do something that can never succeed to justify the deception with which he misled the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee when he told it that he did not oppose, in principle, the bombing of the reactor in Iraq, but had only expressed opposition to this operation being carried out on the French election day.

A document written and signed by Mr Peres, the prime minister's office said, proves that Peres definitely expressed opposition, in principle, to the bombing of the Osirak reactor near Baghdad. Peres did not even mention the date of the French election in his letter. As for the rest of Mr Peres' slanderous and vulgar remarks, there is no need at all to react to these, the prime minister's office said.

Peres Letter

TA110818 Jerusalem POST in English 11 Jun 81 p 1

[Staff report]

[Text] Following is the text of Shim'on Peres' letter:

May 10

Personal--top secret

Mr Prime Minister,

At the end of December 1980 you called me into your office in Jerusalem and told me about a certain extremely serious matter. You did not solicit my response and I myself (despite my instinctive feeling) did not respond in the circumstances that then existed.

I feel this morning that it is my supreme civic duty to advise you, after serious consideration and in weighing the national interest, to desist from this thing.

I speak as a man of experience. The deadlines reported by us (and I well understand our people's anxiety) are not the realistic deadlines. Material can be changed for (other) material. And what is intended to prevent can become a catalyst.

On the other hand Israel would be like a tree in the desert--and we also have that to be concerned about.

I add my voice--and it is not mine alone--to the voices of those who tell you not to do it, and certainly not at the present time and in the present circumstances.

Respectfully, Shim'on Peres

PERES DENIES PROPOSING POSTPONEMENT OF ELECTIONS

TA110631 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres denied this morning a press report according to which he had proposed postponing the elections by 3 months in reaction to the bombing of the Iraqi reactor. Peres told our correspondent Amnon Nadav that in a discussion that took place in the Labor Party political forum, he said that had the bombing of the reactor reflected a national consensus, there would have been cause to postpone the elections by 3 months. But since there is no agreement on the matter, that idea was not broached.

CHIEF OF STAFF DENIES RAID ELECTION PROPAGANDA

TA101829 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1600 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Qiryat Ono, 10 June--Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan said today that the Israeli Air Force's bombing of the nuclear reactor in Iraq had not been for election propaganda and its destruction was a matter of life or death to the State of Israel.

The chief of staff was replying to questions by Qiryat Ono high school students. He noted that the reactor was intended to produce nuclear weapons from plutonium and that 7 kg of this material was sufficient to produce a bomb like the one dropped on Hiroshima. To date, Iraq has received 12 kg of uranium and was soon due to receive another 78 kg. From 100 kg of enriched uranium, plutonium to produce two or three bombs can be manufactured, even though this has to be done by a lengthy process.

Lieutenant General Eytan disclosed that an installation built to separate plutonium from uranium at the Iraqi reactor had not been destroyed in the operation because the bombing had been aimed at the reactor proper, where the uranium is radiated and the plutonium "milked." The other installations at the Iraqi nuclear center remained intact, but without the reactor they are useless.

He went on to say that Israel had followed the establishment of the reactor in Iraq from the start and that it took steps to make the enlightened world delay and foil its development. He added that anyone who claimed that this was a reactor for research was a hypocrite and cynic, and Israel knew exactly how the reactor was built and what its objective was.

In that context, he added that the world was a little angry, but its the enlightened portion knew that nuclear weapons should not be in the hands of rulers such as those in Iraq. The chief of staff noted that hypocrisy was customary in the world. This had been fully demonstrated during the holocaust as well as today, and not so long ago in the past. "We do not owe this hypocrisy a thing and we have to follow our own norms and serve the interests of the Jewish people," he said. Lieutenant General Eytan expressed confidence that Iraq would not be in possession of nuclear weapons within 5 to 10 years, and should the ambition to produce such weapons recur, and not necessarily in Iraq, Israel would not be able to afford to allow such a development. Nuclear weapons must not be in the possession of the Arabs. "The Iraqis may attempt to hurt us and retaliate, but we know their capability and are prepared for such a contingency," he stressed. He added that in this context that the Iraqs had the ability to do "something by way of retaliation." "They have the technical means, and we are prepared," he said.

The chief of staff also said that Israel abstained from hitting a "hot reactor," as the destruction of such a reactor would have harmed hundreds of thousands of people. The consideration was that within 18 months, nuclear weapons could be in the possession of a country that had been fighting Israel and was consistently refusing to sign cease-fire agreements with it.

Referring to the angry Egyptian reactions, Lieutenant General Eytan expressed the view that so long as the IDF was in the Sinai Peninsula, the Egyptians would not harm the peace process.

The chief of staff also replied to questions on other subjects.

--The war with Syria: "It is not known whether there will be a war with Syria, but we are taking steps so that the Syrians will not be able to surprise us."

--Lebanon and Israel: "Since we began engaging in a preemptive war against the terrorists in Lebanon, not one single Israeli was killed because of a hostile infiltration. Before that policy was adopted, 40 civilians were killed in 2 years. We require freedom of action above Lebanon to have a good early warning of Syria's intentions."

--Judaea and Samaria: "If Judaea and Samaria were returned, security-conscious Israel would lose its ability to exist. The momentum of Jewish settlement in that region began as far back as 1943. At that time, Hashomer Hatza'ir set up a settlement in the 'Ezyon bloc, the religious kibbutz movement set up more settlements there, and the Moshavim movement set up settlements in 'Atarot and Neve Ya'aqov. Why was this allowed then, and why should it be taboo today? There is a certain measure of hypocrisy in our midst. I am convinced that were it not for the war of independence, the momentum of settlements in Judaea and Samaria would have continued."

EBAN CALLS BEGIN TIMING OF RAID IRRESPONSIBLE

TA101927 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] MK Abba Eban said today he believes that the invitation extended to President as-Sadat to visit Ofira 2 days before the operation against the nuclear reactor in Iraq was an irresponsible act by Menahem Begin. It entangled the Egyptians with a suspicion of having conspired with Israel, thus causing the Egyptian reaction to the Israeli operation to be so irritable.

MK Eban said Israel's main criticism should be directed at the European countries that shook off all responsibility to the point where they accorded nuclear capability to such a radical and hostile regime as that in Iraq. MK Eban porposes that a thorough examination be made of the stages in the government's decisionmaking process regarding the operation and its timing.

SHAHAL SAYS WEIZMAN DISCLOSED OPERATION ON 22 MAY

TA101037 Jerusalem POST in English 10 Jun 81 p 2

[Text] Haifa--Alignment Knesset faction Chairman Moshe Shahal yesterday claimed that former Defence Minister 'Ezer Weizman had told him of the possibility of the Baghdad raid on May 22, and had scored it as an "adventurist" pre-election operation by Premier Menahem Begin "which may put the peace process to naught.

Speaking at a press conference, Shahal, who heads the Alignment's Haifa campaign, said Weizman had said this at a private meeting in Weizman's Caesarea home. Weizman's wife was the only other person present, Shahal said.

Asked about Shahal's statement last night, Weizman would not comment.

ALGERIA

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENOUNCES ISRAELI RAID ON IRAQ

LD101516 Algiers APS in English 1102 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] El Djazair, 10 Jun (APS)--Algeria denounces the Israeli air attack against the Iraqi nuclear plant of Tammuz as a "blatant act of terrorism which endangers international peace and security", Foreign Ministry sources said yesterday. Algeria is solidarity with the brotherly people and government of Iraq and stands by their side, the same sources added.

Following this aggression, Mr Rabah Bitat, Politburo member, chairman of the People's National Assembly (parliament) sent to his Iraqi counterpart a message in which he said Algeria learned with indignation the Zionist cowardly aggression against Baghdad and Iraqi nuclear installations. Mr Bitat assured him of Algeria's active support and urged the world community to shoulder its responsibilities by taking up the Zionist challenge. The head of the Algerian assembly also received the Iraqi Ambassador to El-Djazair Mr Ibrahim Choua'a Sultan who informed him on the Zionist cowardly aggression.

In connection with this aggression, the Arab League Council will meet on a special session in Baghdad next Thursday. The meeting will be held at the level of foreign ministers. Algeria will be represented by Mr Boualem Bessaiah, minister of information and culture (Foreign Minister Mohamed Ben Yahia is in hospital after the plane crash near Bamako).

The U.N. Security Council will also meet on this matter on Friday. The council was officially [word indistinct] by Iraq after the aggression.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI CITED ON LIBYA, EGYPT, ISRAELI RAID

JN101920 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 10 June (SANA)--Libyan President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdafi is not only antagonising Sudan but all Arab countries like Tunisia, Morocco, Gulf Arab countries, Saudi Arabia and even his occupied homeland of Palestine said Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri. Numayri went on to say that Al-Qadhdhafi's ambitions went so far as to create an empire that would stretch from Egypt to include Egypt, Chad, Cameroon and Senegal and that Al-Qadhdhafi's aggressive attitude towards Sudan comes in the framework of these ambitions.

The statement was voiced in his today's address before Northern Region's People's Assembly session in which the president of the republic underlined that [it] was May revolution which had rescued (PLO) Leader Yasir 'Arafat from the anti-Palestinian campaign in Jordan.

Numayri said the stop from works is a malicious action because work is honour, right, life and duty that surpass the individual, the family to the country and all the citizens. President Numayri, who was refering to Sudan railways workers strike, said what had happened and what would happen will never shake his trust and confidence in the workers' stand and their position in the center of the alliance of the working people forces partiners and not wagers. [sentence as received]

President Numayri also called for the consolidation of relations between Sudan and Egypt. Numayri said Sudan will continue efforts for the return of Egypt to the Arab ranks.

Numayri indicated that the Israeli enemy proved by his aggressive against the Iraqi nuclear reactor that his antagonism will extend to all Arab states. Numayri added that this aggression proved that we counter a sole enemy who makes no difference between Cairo, Khartoum, Riyadh, Rabat, Algiers or any other Arab capital.

BURUNDI

MINISTER, ARMED FORCES STAFF CHIEF APPOINTED

AB060924 Paris AFP in English 0907 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Bujumbura, June 6 (AFP)--Burundi's president, Col. Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, has removed a minister and filled the vacant post of armed forces staff chief, the national radio announced last night. Ladislas Barutwanayo was dismissed as minister of public works, energy and mines. He had been in the government for four-and-a-half years in various positions. His replacement is Isidore Nyaboya. Col. Bagaza also chose Major Charles Kazatsa as chief of staff. The previous holder of the post, Col. Antoine Niyungeko, was named minister of presidental affairs at the first of the year.

ZAIRE

TEXT OF DECLARATION ISSUED ON GBADOLITE SUMMIT

AB081205 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0912 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text of declaration issued on 7 June 1981 at Gbadolite, Zaire at the end of the Zaire-Sudan-Uganda tripartite summit from 5 to 7 June]

[Text] Gbadolite, 7 Jun (AZAP)--At the invitation of the MPR-founding president and president of the Republic of Zaire, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, Presidents Ga'far Muhammad Numayri and Milton Obote of Sudan and Uganda respectively made a visit to Zaire from Friday to Sunday, 5 to 7 June 1981.

The visit of the two leaders demonstrates the close friendship and the sincere brotherhood which mark the relations between the three neighboring states. The visit is also the concrete and practical expression of these cordial relations.

The three leaders held broad and constructive discussions on the strengthening of relations of friendship, brotherhood and good-neighborliness as well as general cooperation among their brotherly countries.

In this regard the three heads of state reiterated their firm attachment to the fundamental principles of respect for the sovereignty of states and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states.

In order to abide by these principles, the three presidents--while they agreed on the need for free movement of their people and property among the three states--pledged their commitment never to allow illegal and subversive activities against any of the three states to be carried out on the territory.

With a view to strengthening their longstanding relations, the three heads of state have agreed to set up a ministerial tripartite commission charged with promoting cooperation in all sectors including trade, transport and telecommunications, energy, health, mining, rural development and environment. The commission will hold at least one meeting a year and submit its report to the heads of state who are to meet at least once in 2 years.

Considering that peace and stability in the region are the sine qua non condition for development, the three leaders agreed to set up immediately a permanent tripartite subcommission on security at their common borders, a subcommission on refugee problems and a subcommission on the problem of poaching and illegal trade.

Considering the urgent character of the problems, it was agreed upon that the subcommission on security will hold its first meeting in Uganda within one month. With regard to the two other subcommissions, they will hold their first meetings next August in Sudan and Zaire respectively. The three presidents also agreed that the responsible officials of the border regions will hold regular meetings in order to solve local problems.

After examining issues of common interest, the three heads of state expressed their satisfaction over the progress achieved so far. They have also pledged their determination to further strengthen these ties and to extend the consultations and cooperation to include every sector and level.

Considering the importance of trade and transactions in the strengthening of cooperation, the three heads of state agreed that the ministers of and state commissioners for trade should hold a meeting as soon as possible to examine the existing trade agreements and seek avenues likely to promote trade among the three states.

They also exchanged views on regional, African and world issues and noted with great satisfaction that they shared identical views.

With regard to Africa, the three leaders decided to head their respective delegations personally to the OAU meeting in Nairobi because of the importance of the issues to be discussed at the summit.

They very strongly condemn any attempt or any policy of subversion, aggression, expansionism and occupation in Africa and elsewhere.

The three leaders approved the Sudanese proposal to convene a summit meeting of the state bordering on the Nile with a view to setting up an organization aimed at the exploitation of the resources and water of the Nile.

These talks, which took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, were also attended by top-level delegations from the three countries including ministers and other senior officials.

His Excellencies Ga'far Numayri and Milton Obote of Uganda have expressed their profound gratitude to the MPR-founding president and president of the Republic of Zaire, to the Executive Council and the Zairian people for the fraternal, warm and typically African welcome accorded them as well for the hospitality they enjoyed over all their stay in Zaire.

MPR CREATES REGIONAL BODY, TO OPEN EMBASSY TO EEC

AB091658 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1620 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Kinshasa, 9 Jun (AZAP)--There were seven points on the agenda of the second ordinary session of the MPR Central Committee. This was disclosed on Tuesday by the Central Committee's permanent secretary, Citizen Kithima bin Ramazani, at the end of the session. They are: Economic reactivation through the reactivation of agriculture, well-being and health, reform of primary, secondary and university education, internal and external policy, the dossier of the MPR executive committee, the rights and duties of citizens, and the control and execution of decisions.

Concerning regional matters, the Central Committee decided to create regional assemblies and zonal and community councils. The members of the regional assemblies will be appointed by the head of state while those of the zonal and community councils will be elected.

The Central Committee decided to abolish the posts of regional commissioner, assistant subregional commissioner and assistant zonal commissioner. Concerning foreign policy, the Central Committee decided to open an embassy at the EEC quite distinct from the one accredited to the Belgian kingdom.

GAMBIA

REPORT ON COMMUNIQUE ON SIAD BARRE VISIT TO BANJUL

AB110846 Paris AFP in English 0748 GMT 11 Jun 81

[Text] Banjul, 11 Jun (AFP)--The leaders of Gambia and Somalia voiced concern about major African trouble spots in a joint communique issued here Wednesday, as Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre continued a West African tour ahead of this month's Organisation of African Unity (O.A.U.) summit in Kenya. His talks here with Sir Dawda Jawara focused on southern Africa, Western Sahara, Chad and the Horn of Africa.

The situation was explosive in Chad and Western Sahara, affecting peace and stability in Africa, the communique said. The two leaders called for the unconditional and immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Chadian territory. (This referred to Libyan soldiers, sent in to Chad in December at the request of its interim president to help him quell a rebellion by his defense minister.)

In the Horn, where Somalia has a longstanding territorial dispute with Ethiopia, the situation was a danger to international peace, the communique said. Foreign forces were aggravating the conflict by continual interference, and should be withdrawn, Sir Dawda and General Siad Barre agreed.

The communique stressed the need for consultation and particpation by all parties in an effort to ensure a just and political solution to the conflict in the framework of the O.A.U.

GUINEA

SIAD BARRE ARRIVES IN CONAKRY; SEKOU TOURE SPEAKS

AB082211 Paris AFP in French 1905 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Dakar, 8 Jun (AFP)--Mr Sekou Toure, president of the Republic of Guinea, has asked the Soviet Union and the United States not to fuel the war between Somalia and Ethiopia, He was making a speech on Monday while welcoming the Somali head of state, Mr Siad Barre, to Conakry. The speech was broadcast by radio Conakry and monitored in Dakar. President Sekou Toure stated that he favored Soviet aid to the Ethiopians and American aid to the Somalis and added: Let them (Soviets and Americans) give us tractors which we need. Mr Toure also called on African countries to arm themselves with arguments of wisdom during the forthcoming OAU Summit in Nairobi so that the organization can fully play a reconciliatory role between Somalia and Ethiopia. The Somali head of state, Mr Mohamed Siad Barre, stated that Western Somalia (Ethiopian province of the Ogaden which his country is claiming), colonized by Ethiopia in 1887, (during the breaking up of its territory by England, Italy and France) is still under colonial rule. Mr Siad Barre, who stated that the problems which Africa is facing are being created from outside, also accused Africa of not assuming its responsibilities and using as an excuse the fact that borders inherited from the colonial period are not stable. Recalling the consequences of the Somali-Ethiopian conflict, President Siad Barre concluded: Millions of people have already died and millions will still die so that Africa can find a solution to this problem.

LIBERIA

THREE CIVILIANS CLEARED OF PLOT INVOLVEMENT

AB102139 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] The three civilians accused of complicity in the recent plot to overthrow the People's Redemption Council (PRC) Government have been found not guilty by the special military tribunal and are to be set free immediately.

In a report to the chairman and members of the council today, the tribunal ruled that there there was not sufficient evidence to convict Mr J.C.N. Howard, Mr Percy Nseyan and Mr Samuel Buttler of involvement in the recent attempted coup.

Accordingly, the tribunal recommended that the three persons be set free. Upon being informed of the tribunal's decision, the chairman and members of the PRC welcomed this as a further testimony of government's desire to ensure that justice prevails in our society. However, the council signed a very strong warning through its chairman, M Sgt Samuel Kanyon Doe, against political activities in the country either among government officials or citizens.

MALI

MINISTER COMMENTS ON ISLAMIC, SAHEL MEETINGS

AB081744 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Malian Foreign Minister Alioune Blondin Beye returned to Bamako yesterday afternoon. He led the Malian delegation to the 12th ordinary session of foreign affairs ministers of Islamic states. The session was held from 1 to 6 June at Baghdad. The Malian foreign minister also took part in the first session of the Sahel committee in the same city. Minister Alioune Blondin Beye sums up what was discussed at those two meetings:

[Begin recording] I represented Mali at the 12th ordinary session of the Islamic conference foreign ministers and also at the first session of the committee on the Sahel. I will begin with the second meeting, because you recall that on the initiative of the Malian head of state, who was acting in his capacity of president of the interstate committee to fight drought in the Sahel, an Islamic solidarity committee was set up composed of seven members. The committee set up by a resolution became operational and one of the purposes of my presence in Baghdad was first of all to represent the head of state and president of Islamic solidarity committee at the first meeting of this committee.

The committee was able to meet and on the agenda were two main items: First, regulating the committee's operations and second, making it possible for the committee to tackle immediately the purpose for which it was set up. Concerning its operations, the committee elected a chairman. The chairmanship of the committee, which must be held by a head of state or government, went to Iraq. The Iraqi president requested that this chairmanship be effectively exercised by the vice president, who has the status of a head of government.

The second item on the conference's agenda was how to enable the committee to tackle its main work. We therefore presented the concerns of the Sahel states. These concerns can be summed up in three parts: First of all, the urgent need for aid. This is because for 10 years, our people have suffered from the drought, which has led to the increasing cereal deficit. So there is an urgent need for aid. The second part dealt with the establishment of a system called the "National and Regional Security Stockpiles" so that our people will not have to continuously beg. It is a short term measure. The third and last part was how to get to the very root of the problem and make it possible to fill our wells even during the dry season so that our people can get rid of this calamity of drought once and for all.

The member states of the Islamic conference reacted immediately concerning the first part, on urgent aid. Their reactions to the second and third parts will be made known during the future meetings of the conference. Concerning the first part, you have already learned their reaction: a sum of $210 million, that is, about 105 billion Malian francs, has been placed immediately at the disposal of the Sahel states. Kuwait donated $50 million, Iraq and the United Arab Emirates $30 million each; and Saudi Arabia gave $100 million, stating that the money was for the irrigation of villages. [end recording]

NIGERIA

FOREIGN MISSIONS PROTEST LACK OF SECURITY

AB101222 Paris AFP in French 1019 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Lagos, 10 Jun (AFP)--It was learned from reliable sources in Lagos on Wednesday that three member countries of the European Economic Community (EEC), that is the Netherlands, Italy and France, recently addressed letters of protest to the Nigerian Government calling for the application of security measures for their nationals.

The Italian Embassy in Lagos, in fact, addressed a written note to the Nigerian Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 22 May 1981 calling for the adoption of measures necessary for the protection of the lives and property of Italian nationals. The reliable sources explain that this note from the Italian diplomatic mission was issued following the attack on 20 May 1981 on three Italians who were going to Lagos International Airport to take a plane to Europe. Two of the three people were seriously wounded by about 10 armed robbers who stole their personal effects.

The letter of protest issued by the French Embassy in Lagos on 23 May, a European source adds, was motivated by a similar incident which took place on the same evening. Four Frenchmen, who were also going to the international airport, situated 35 km to the north of the capital, were stopped this time and wounded by six men armed with revolvers and cutlasses.

In its protest note, the French Embassy was also protesting against the fact that the police station where the victims went to complain demanded the equivalent of $400 for recording their statements, it was specified. Recalling various incidents which took place last month in Lagos, Ibadan (Oyo state capital 150 km north of Lagos) and Port-Harcourt, an oil-producing town in eastern Nigeria where French women were raped, wounded or simply robbed. The French Embassy, in its note, expressed its grave concern over this continuous and almost daily aggression as well as the atmosphere of insecurity which hangs over its citizens.

For its part, the Embassy of the Netherlands, a few weeks earlier, had--on behalf of all the EEC member countries--sent a letter to the Nigerian authorities in which it emphasized that if the atmosphere of insecurity continues, foreign countries would find it difficult to maintain their technicians or even to recruit new ones to regions affected by this problem.

INQUIRY BEGUN INTO STUDENT DEATHS AT IFE UNIVERSITY

AB101011 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] An inquiry has begun into the death of four students of the University of Ife who took part in a students' procession last Sunday. The Oyo State police commissioner, Alhaji Umaru Omolowo, said in Ibadan yesterday that the procession which led to the death of the students was unauthorized. He explained that although the students sought for a police permit, the authority was not granted for fear that the procession might lead to a breach of the peace.

According to him the students had earlier adbucted and manhandled two policemen within the campus of the institution, adding that it was after this that the students undertook the processions. However the university is now reported calm. A voice of Nigeria news correspondent who visited the institution yesterday said most of the students had vacated the campus following the announcement by the authorities that the university has been closed down for two weeks. Only student union authorities and foreign students remained on the campus.

ANGOLA

PRESIDENT CONDEMNS TIES BETWEEN UNITA, S. AFRICA

LD091448 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 9 Jun 81 EA

[Excerpt] On 6 June, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, denounced the strengthening of ties between the UNITA puppet group and South Africa and the Western countries aimed at supporting the Angolan counterrevolution.

Addressing a meeting of the people of Amboim, the head of state and government called for greater vigilance by engaging the people in national defense, organizing detachments of the people's defence organization, and mobilizing the JMPLA--the party's youth wing--the organization of Angolan women and all other workers.

This year, said comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, we must do everything in order to expel the UNITA puppet groups from the areas of our country where they have been sowing a certain amount of instability by carrying out acts of banditry, committing massacres against the populations and destroying their property.

MOZAMBIQUE

IRAQ'S MA'RUF BRIEFS DIPLOMATS, MEETS PRESIDENT

Comment on 'Zionist Raid'

JN101744 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1650 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Maputo, 10 Jun (INA)--Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf has briefed the heads of the Arab and foreign diplomatic missions about the details of the treacherous Zionist raid of last Sunday on the Iraqi nuclear installations. Addressing Arab and foreign diplomats here today, the Iraqi vice president described the latest Zionist aggression as being part of a scheme that aims at squandering the scientific and technological expertise of the member countries of the Nonaligned Movement.

The doyen of the diplomatic corps strongly denounced the Zionist raid and said that it is a blatant violation of UN principles and a provocation against peace and security in the region.

In a statement he made on behalf of all the Arab and foreign diplomats in Maputo, the doyen of the diplomatic corps praised Iraq's role under President Saddam Husayn for strengthening the Nonaligned Movement's role and providing assistance to African liberation movements. Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-din Ma'ruf is currently on a visit to Mozambique as part of a tour of African countries.

Meeting With Machel

JN102046 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2015 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Maputo, 10 Jun (INA)--Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf has conveyed President Saddam Husayn's greetings and good wishes to Mozambique President Samora Machel and the Mozambique people. This came during the Mozambique president's reception of the vice president in Maputo today.

President Machel condemned the treasonous Zionist aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and described it as a savage aggression against human progress.

Ma'ruf reviewed the latest developments in the Arab region as well as the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and Iraq's positive response to the efforts being exerted to solve this conflict peacefully and in a manner that guarantees Iraq's legitimate rights to its waters and lands. He also stressed Iraq's full support for Mozambique against the aggressions and provocations of the racist regime in South Africa.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY GDR'S GERHARD SCHUERER

7 Jun Arrival

LD071918 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1839 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Text] Maputo, 7 Jun (ADN-correspondent)--Deputy Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Politburo, arrived in Mozambique on Sunday.

The first stop on his visit was the coal-mining center of Moatize. At stopovers during the journey where members of GDR FDJ brigades and other GDR specialists who are working in geology and coal-mining projects reported how they are competing for the best production results side by side with the Mozambique workers. A meeting of Gerhard Schuerer with Mozambique and GDR miners was a demonstration of friendship and cooperation.

Meets With Machel, Officials

LD101727 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1817 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Maputo, 9 Jun (ADN)--The president of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] and the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Machel, has received Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission of the GDR. Gerhard Schuerer conveyed a message and cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Samora Machel recalled the unforgettable impressions of his visit to the GDR in September 1980. During the friendly talks both sides praised the good development of relations between the two countries and peoples on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation which was signed in February 1979 in Maputo during the visit of a GDR party and state delegation under the leadership of Erich Honecker.

Gerhard Schuerer talked about the proceedings of the 10th SED party congress, its resolutions and the tremendous initiatives of the workers in realizing them. The continuation of the proven policy of the SED for securing peace and for a further development of the advanced socialist society, which is in the interest of all people is an incentive for the workers to continuously improve results for an all-round strengthening of socialism. Gerhard Schuerer emphasized that the close friendship of the GDR and Mozambique is firmly based in their common Marxism-Leninist ideology.

President Machel praised the contribution of the GDR in its support in solidarity of the peoples of Africa who are fighting for their national and social liberation. It is impressive, said Samora Machel, how the GDR contributes to peace on the basis of the resolutions of the 10th SED party congress. He stressed that the GDR's clear position on the anti-imperialist struggle for liberation of the peoples, against colonialism and racism, is a great support for the progressive forces in Africa and other parts of the world.

On the same day in Maputo, Gerhard Schuerer and Mario Machungo, member of the Standing Political Committee of the Frelimo Central Committee and minister for planning and agriculture, signed an agreement providing for support to Mozambique in starting and stabilizing production in existing industrial plants.

In the morning Gerhard Schuerer had visited the cement plant in Matola. The production of this plant is of great significance for the development program Frelimo. GDR specialists are working closely together there with their Mozambique friends. Regarding this, Gerhard Schuerer said at a meeting with workers: "We view with admiration your great efforts in surmounting the colonial legacy and in building the new society. We are impressed by our tradition, your effort, your industriousness and your skills."

Gerhard Schuerer also gave a reception in the Mozambique capital on Tuesday. In a toast, he said that he was impressed by the results of his visit to Mozambique, and he emphasized the successes of the country's workers under the leadership of Frelimo, led by President Machel.

On the evening before, Gerhard Schuerer had met with Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Frelimo Central Committee Standing Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee for Economic Affairs. Gerhard Schuerer stressed that the GDR considers anti-imperialist solidarity to be an unbreakable principle of its foreign policy and that it will continue to give political, moral and material support to the people of Africa, Asia and Latin America. Joaquim Chissano, member of the Standing Political Committee and secretary of the Frelimo Central Committee, also took part in the talks.

Gerhard Schuerer briefed his hosts on the big mass initiatives of the workers in the evaluation and implementation of the resolutions of the 10th SED party congress. The firm unity of party, state and people is shown convincingly in these weeks in the preparations for the elections to the People's Chamber, the bezirk assemblies and the Berlin City Assembly. The affirmation of the general line of the SED, of the policies of the socialist state, is mirrored in many good actions to increase the productivity of the national economy. Marcelino dos Santos said that these experiences of the GDR suggest important conclusions for the preparation of the fourth Frelimo congress in 1982.

SOUTH AFRICA

CLARK'S TALKS WITH ROELOF BOTHA BEGIN IN CAPE TOWN

LD102156 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Excerpts] The American deputy secretary of state, Mr William Clark, has opened a series of talks with the South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Roelof Botha, with talks over supper in Cape Town.

Mr Clark said at a news conference after his arrival at the airport that the purpose of his visit was to continue what he described as the fine discussions begun by Mr Botha during his visit to Washington. Asked whether the United States had been in contact with the black southern African states which have involved themselves with the South-West Africa-Namibian question, Mr Clark said there had been no discussions since Mr Botha's visit a few weeks ago. The delegation was visiting South-West Africa-Namibia because the United States recognized the importance of the internal parties of the territory and wished to confer with them.

In Windhoek the administrator general of South-West Africa-Namibia, Mr Danie Hough, has said that he is cautiously optimistic and very positive about the visit of the American delegation to the territory on Friday. He said the opportunity had to be utilized at any cost and the internal parties would again have the opportunity to state their case. Mr Hough declined to comment on the possibility that the SWAPO delegation would also take part in the talks. He said the main purpose of the visit would be for the Americans to hold talks with the internal parties and he himself would not be present. However, he would keep the South African Government informed on developments.

DECLARATION OF STATE OF EMERGENCY IN TRANSKEI

LD101236 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] A state of emergency has been declared in Transkei under the terms of the public security act. A proclamation in the government gazette restricts the movement of scholars, students or anyone in the employ of any educational institution from their places of residence during the hours of darkness, except on Sundays. It is also an offense to absent themselves from classes or to threaten or encourage others not to attend classes. Offenders are liable to a fine of up to 1,000 rand, that is $1,200, or up to 5 years in jail.

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE AFFIRMS LIBERATION MOVEMENT POLITICAL AID

LD091232 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 9 Jun 81 CA

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, says Zimbabwe is entitled to give political support to the liberation movements in South Africa and Namibia, adding: It is our duty under the Organization of African Unity Charter. Comrade Mugabe was commenting on the statement by the prime minister of the racist Pretoria regime, Mr P. W. Botha, that the opening of an African National Congress office in Zimbabwe should be regarded as a prelude to action and that South Africa would deal with it in the way it found proper.

In an interview yesterday with the HERALD AFRICA news service [as heard], Comrade Mugabe said if the game gets rough between apartheid-ruled South Africa and Zimbabwe it would be fought the whole way through, but added that he hopes it will not come to that. The prime minister said: We are committed to fostering the liberation struggle. We have said we will not create conditions in this country which can be used by any organization for carrying out military attacks against our neighbors, including South Africa.

Comrade Mugabe pointed out that Zimbabwe is definitely entitled to give liberation movements the facilities needed for their political struggle, and said: I do not see any reason why we cannot provide these facilities. They are merely political, they are not military. He added: Our own attitude is that we should restrict our hostilities to what is political.

The prime minister concluded: We hope that South Africa will also recognize that we have left an area where relations can be harmonious, that is the economic and trade area.

BRIEFS

RHODESIAN FRONT PARTY--The Rhodesian Front [RF] party has decided 20 years after its formation to change its name to Republican Front as a conciliatory gesture to the government. The decision was made after hours of discussion, with about six alternative names being suggested from the floor of a special party congress called to discuss the revision of the party's name and principles in line with political changes that have taken place since the RF days of power. Some speakers were reluctant to countenance any change in the name and party sources report that, with the approval of 250 delegates present, the party leader, Mr Smith, did not take part in the discussion, saying he did not wish to sway the meeting towards his own viewpoint. [Text] [Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 7 Jun 81 LD/CA]